THE COLUMBIAN

(COLUMBIA DEMOCRAT, STAR OF THE NORTH AND COLUMBIAN CONSOLIDATED.)

Issued weekly, every Friday morning, at BLOOMSBURG, COLUMBIA COUNTY, PA.

At TWO DOLLARS per year, payable in advance, or during the year. After the expiration of the year, $2.50 will be charged. To subscribers out of the county the terms are $2 per year strictly in advance—$2.25 if not paid in advance and $3.00 if payment be delayed beyond the year.

No paper discontinued, except at the option of the Publisher, until all arrearages are paid, but long continued credits after the expiration of the first year will not be given.

All papers sent out of the State, or to distant post offices, must be paid for in advance, unless a responsible person in Columbia county assumes to pay the subscription due on demand.

POSTAGE is no longer exacted from subscribers in the county.

JOB PRINTING.

The Jobbing Department of the COLUMBIAN is very complete, and our Job Printing will compare favorably with that of the large cities. All work done on demand, neatly and at moderate prices.

The Columbian.

C. B. BROCKWAY, G. E. ELWELL, } Editors and Proprietors.

BLOOMSBURG, PA., FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 12, 1875.

THE COLUMBIAN, VOL. IX, NO. 50
COLUMBIA DEMOCRAT, VOL. XL, NO. 39

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

One inch, (twelve lines or its equivalent in Nonpareil type) one or two insertions, $1.00; three insertions, $2.00.

SPACE.	1W.	2W.	3W.	6M.	1y
One inch	$2.50	$3.00	$4.00	$6.00	$10.00
Two inches	3.50	5.00	7.00	9.00	15.00
Three inches	5.00	7.00	9.00	12.00	18.00
Four inches	7.00	9.00	11.00	17.00	25.00
Quarter column	10.00	12.00	14.00	20.00	30.00
Half column	15.00	18.00	20.00	30.00	45.00
One column	27.00	36.00	40.00	60.00	100.00

Yearly advertisements payable quarterly. Transient advertisements must be paid before inserted except where parties have accounts.

Legal advertisements two dollars per inch for three insertions, and at that rate for additional insertions without reference to length.

Executor's, Administrator's and Auditor's Notices three dollars.

Transient or Local notices, twenty cents a line. Regular advertisements half rates.

Cards in the "Business Directory" column, one dollar per year for each line.

Columbia County Official Directory.

President Judge—William Elwell.
Associate Judges—Iram Derr, Isaac S. Monroe.
Prothonotary, &c.—H. Frank Zarr.
Register & Recorder—Williamson H. Jacoby.
District Attorney—John M. Clark.
Sheriff—Michael Grover.
Surveyor—Isaac Dewitt.
Treasurer—John Snyder.
Commissioners—William Lawton, John Herner, John Ent.
Commissioners' Clerk—William Kreigbaum.
Auditors—U. J. Campbell, S. E. Smith, David Yost.
Coroner—Charles G. Murph.
Jury Commissioners—Jacob H. Fritz, William H. Utt.
County Superintendent—William H. Snyder.
Bloom Poor District—Directors—G. P. Ent, Scott, Wm. Kramer, Bloomsburg and Thomas Creveling, Scott. G. P. Ent, Secretary.

Bloomsburg Official Directory.

Bloomsburg Banking Company—John A. Funston, President, D. H. Orr, Cashier.
First National Bank—Charles R. Paxton, President J. P. Tustin, Cashier.
Columbia County Mutual Saving Fund and Loan Association—E. H. Little, President, C. W. Miller, Secretary.
Bloomsburg Building and Saving Fund Association—Wm. Peacock, President, J. B. Hobbson, Secretary.
Bloomsburg Mutual Saving Fund Association—J. J. Brower, President, A. G. Barkley, Secretary.

CHURCH DIRECTORY.

BAPTIST CHURCH.
Rev. J. P. Tustin, (Supply.)
Sunday Services—1½ a. m. and 6½ p. m.
Sunday School—9 a. m.
Prayer Meeting—Every Wednesday evening at 6½ o'clock.
Seats free. The public are invited to attend.

ST. MATTHEW'S LUTHERAN CHURCH.
Minister—Rev. J. McCron.
Sunday Services—10½ a. m. and 6½ p. m.
Sunday School—9 a. m.
Prayer Meeting—Every Wednesday evening at 6½ o'clock.
Seats free. No pews rented. All are welcome.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.
Minister—Rev. Stuart McGhell.
Sunday Services—10½ a. m. and 6½ p. m.
Sunday School—9 a. m.
Prayer Meeting—Every Wednesday evening at 6½ o'clock.
Seats free. No pews rented. Strangers welcome.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.
Presiding Elder—Rev. N. S. Buckingham.
Minister—Rev. J. H. McGarrah.
Sunday Services—10½ and 6½ p. m.
Sunday School—2 p. m.
Bible Class—Every Monday evening at 6½ o'clock.
Young Men's Prayer Meeting—Every Tuesday evening at 6½ o'clock.
General Prayer Meeting—Every Thursday evening 7 o'clock.

REFORMED CHURCH.
Corner of Third and Iron streets.
Pastor—Rev. T. F. Hoffmeier.
Residence—East street, near Forks Hotel.
Sunday Services—10½ a. m. and 6½ p. m.
Sunday School—9 a. m.
Prayer Meeting—Saturday, 7 p. m.
All are invited. There is always room.
Services every Sunday afternoon at 2 o'clock at Beiler's church, Madison township.

ST. PAUL'S CHURCH.
Rector—Rev. John Hewitt.
Sunday Services—10½ a. m., 6½ p. m.
Sunday School—9 a. m.
First Sunday in the month, Holy Communion.
Services preparatory to Communion on Friday evening before the 1st Sunday in each month.
Pews rented; but everybody welcome.
Persons desiring to consult the Rector on religious matters will find him at the parsonage on Rock Street.

EVANGELICAL CHURCH.
Presiding Elder—Rev. A. L. Reeser.
Minister—Rev. J. A. Irvine.
Sunday Service—3 p. m., in the Iron Street Church.
Prayer Meeting—Every Sabbath at 2 p. m.
All are welcome. All are welcome.

BLOOMSBURG DIRECTORY.

SCHOOL ORDERS, blank, just printed and neatly bound in small books, on hand and for sale at the COLUMBIAN Office. Feb. 19, 1875-tf

BLANK DEEDS, on Parchment and Linen Paper, common and for Administrators, Executors and trustees, for sale cheap at the COLUMBIAN Office.

MARRIAGE CERTIFICATES just printed and for sale at the COLUMBIAN Office. Ministers of the Gospel and Justices should supply themselves with these necessary articles.

JUSTICES and Constables' Fee-Bills for sale at the COLUMBIAN office. They contain the corrected fees as established by the last Act of the Legislature upon the subject. Every Justice and Constable should have one.

VENDUE NOTES just printed and for sale cheap at the COLUMBIAN office.

CLOTHING, &C.

DAVID LOWENBERG, Merchant Tailor Main St., above Central Hotel.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

HENRY KLEIM, Manufacturer and dealer in boots and shoes, groceries, etc., Main st., East Bloomsburg.

E. M. KNORR, Dealer in Boots and Shoes, latest and best styles, corner Main and Market streets, in the old post office.

CLOCKS, WATCHES, &C.

C. E. SAVAGE, Dealer in Clocks, Watches and Jewelry, Main st., just below the Central Hotel.

MILLINERY & FANCY GOODS.

MISS M. DERRICKSON, Millinery and Fancy Goods, Main st., below Market.

MERCHANTS AND GROCERS.

H. C. HOWER, Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes, Main street, above Court House.

S. H. MILLER & SON, dealers in Dry Goods, groceries, queensware, flour, salt, shoes, notions, etc., Main street.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

E. R. IKELER, Attorney at Law, Rooms in Exchange Block, 2d floor, Bloomsburg, Pa. 88

DR. WM. M. REBER, Surgeon and Physician. Office S. E. corner Rock and Market streets.

J. R. EVANS, M. D., Surgeon and Physician, north side of Main street, above J. K. Ikeler's.

J. B. McKELVY, M. D., Surgeon and Physician, north side Main street, below Market.

J. R. ROBISON, Attorney-at-Law. Office in Hartman's building, Main street.

SAMUEL JACOBY, Marble and Brown Stone Works, East Bloomsburg, Berwick road.

H. ROSENSTOCK, Photographer, over Clark & Wolf's store, Main street.

DR. H. C. HOWER, Surgeon Dentist, Main st., above the Court House.

J. H. MAIZE, Mammoth Grocery, fine Groceries, Fruits, Nuts, Provisions, &c., Main and Centre streets.

MISCELLANEOUS.

I. S. KUHN, dealer in Meat, Tallow, etc., Centre street, between Second and Third.

C. M. CHRISTMAN, Saddle, Trunk and Harness maker, Shive's Block, Main street.

THOMAS WEBB, Confectionery and Bakery wholesale and retail, Exchange Block.

G. W. CORELL, Furniture Rooms, three-story brick, Main street, west of Market st.

D. W. ROBBINS, Liquor dealer, second door from the northwest corner Main and Iron streets.

CATAWISSA.

WM. H. ABBOTT, Attorney-at-Law, Main street.

B. F. DALLMAN, Merchant Tailor, Second street, Robbins building.

DR. E. W. RUTTER, PHYSICIAN & SURGEON, Office, on Main street, Mar.27,'74—y Catawissa, Pa.

WM. L. EYERLY, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, Catawissa, Pa.

Collections promptly made and remitted. Office opposite Catawissa Deposit Bank. 6m-58

VULCAN IRON WORKS, DANVILLE, MONTOUR COUNTY, PA.

WILLIAM H. LAW, Manufacturer of Wrought Iron Bridges, Rollers, Gasholder, Fireproof Buildings, Wrought Iron Roofing, Roofing Frames, Flooring and Doors, Farm Gates and Fencing, also Wrought Iron Piping, Stacks and all kinds of Smith Work, &c. Repairs promptly attended to.

N. B.—Drawings and Estimates supplied.

Oct. 8, 1875—tf

BUSINESS CARDS, VISITING CARDS, LETTER HEADS, BILL HEADS, POSTERS, &C., &C., Neatly and Cheaply printed at the COLUMBIAN Office.

ORANGEVILLE DIRECTORY.

A. B. HERRING, Carpenter and builder, Main street below Pine.

BUCK HORN.

M. G. & W. H. SHOEMAKER, Dealers in Dry Goods, Groceries and General Merchandise.

BUSINESS CARDS.

DR. A. L. TURNER, Residence on Market Street one door below D. J. Waller's.

Office over Klein's Drug Store. Office hours from 1 to 4 p. m. for treatment of diseases of the Eye, Ear and Throat.

All calls night or day promptly attended to. Apr.23'75-tf

DR. J. C. RUTTER, PHYSICIAN & SURGEON, Office, North Market street, Mar.27,'74—y Bloomsburg, Pa.

DR. B. F. GARDNER, PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, BLOOMSBURG, PA. Office above J. Schuyler & Son's Hardware Store. Apr.23'75-tf

C. G. BARKLEY, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, Office Main Street, Brower's Building, Second story, Rooms 4 and 5. Oct. 15,'75.

SAMUEL KNORR, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, BLOOMSBURG, PA. Office, Hartman's Block, corner Main and Market Streets. Oct. 8, '75

C. W. MILLER, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, Office in Brower's building, second floor, room No. 1. Bloomsburg, Pa. July1,73—y

C. R. & W. J. BUCKALEW, ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW, Bloomsburg, Pa. Office on Main Street, first door below Court House. Mar.6,'74—y

R. F. & J. M. CLARK, ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW, Bloomsburg, Pa. Office in Ent's Building. April 10,'74—y

A. CREVELING SMITH. HERVEY EWING SMITH.

A. CREVELING SMITH & SON, ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW, Bloomsburg, Pa.

☞ All business entrusted to our care will recieve prompt attention. July1,'73—y

E. H. LITTLE. ROB'T. S. LITTLE.

E. H. & R. R. LITTLE, ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW, Bloomsburg, Pa.

☞ Business before the U. S. Patent Office attended to. Office in the Columbian Building. 1y—38

BROCKWAY & ELWELL, ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW, COLUMBIAN BUILDING, Bloomsburg, Pa.

Members of the United States Law Association. Collections made in any part of America.

Agents for Continental Life Insurance Company of New York. Assets nearly $7,000,000. The best in the country. Send for descriptive pamphlet. tf

E. E. ORVIS, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, Will practice in all the courts of Columbia, Sullivan and Lycoming counties, in the Supreme court of Pennsylvania, and in the Circuit and District courts of the United States, held at Williamsport, Pa. Will be in his office in the Columbian building, room No. 1, Bloomsburg, on Tuesdays, Wednesdays and Thursdays of each week; and in Benton on Mondays, Fridays and Saturdays, unless absent on professional business. Sept. 18,1875.

FREAS BROWN'S INSURANCE AGENCY, Exchange Hotel, Bloomsburg, Pa.

	Capital.
Ætna, Ins Co., of Hartford, Connecticut	6,500,000
Liverpool, London and Globe	20,000,000
Royal of Liverpool	12,500,000
Lancashire	10,000,000
Fire Association, Philadelphia	3,100,000
American of Philadelphia	1,100,000
Ætna of Hartford	5,000,000
Wyoming, of Wilkes Barre	231,000
Farmers Mutual of Danville	1,000,000
Danville Mutual	75,000
Home, New York	5,500,000
	$61,958,000

March 26,'74—y

MISCELLANEOUS.

C. M. BROWN, Dealer in BOOTS AND SHOES. ☞WANDA Boots a specialty. Repairing done at short notice. Under Brown's Hotel, Bloomsburg. Oct. 8,'75-1y

CENTRAL HOTEL, A FIRST-CLASS HOUSE, Oct. 8,'75-1y JOHN LAYCOCK, Prop'r.

C. M. DRINKER, GUN and LOCKSMITH. Sewing Machines and Machinery of all kinds repaired. OPERA House Building, Bloomsburg, Pa. Oct 1,'75 1y

R. M. TUBBS, WHOLESALE DEALER IN BURNING AND LUBRICATING OILS, Office in Maize's Building, corner Main and Centre streets, BLOOMSBURG, PENNA.

☞ Orders solicited and promptly filled. Oct. 8,'75-1y

DENTISTRY. R. C. HOWER, DENTIST, Respectfully offers his professional services to the ladies and gentlemen of Bloomsburg and vicinity. He is prepared to attend to all the various operations in the line of his profession, and is provided with the latest improved PORCELAIN TEETH, which will be inserted on gold plating, silver and rubber base to look as well as their natural teeth. Teeth extracted by all the new and most approved methods, and all operations on the teeth carefully and properly attended to.

Office a few doors above the Court House, same side. Oct. 8,'75

E. J. THORNTON would announce to the citizens of Bloomsburg and vicinity that he has just received a full and complete assortment of WALL PAPER, WINDOW SHADES, FIXTURES, CORDS, TASSELS, and all other goods in his line of business. All the newest and most approved patterns of the day are always to be found in his establishment, Main street, below Market. oct. 8,'75

EXCHANGE HOTEL, Opposite the Court House, BLOOMSBURG, PA. The LARGEST and BEST in all respects in the county W. B. KOONS, Oct. 8,'75-1y Proprietor.

BROWN'S HOTEL, BLOOMSBURG, PA., B. STOHNER, Proprietor.

Accommodations First Class—$1.25 to $1.50 per day. RESTAURANT ATTACHED. Large, Airy Sample Rooms on 1st Floor. A good stable in rear of Hotel. Bloomsburg, Oct. 8, 1875-tf.

CONFESSIONS OF A VICTIM.

Published as a warning and for the benefit of young men and others who suffer from Nervous Debility, Loss of Womanhood, etc., giving his rules of self-cure, after undergoing much suffering and expense, and mailed free on receiving a post-paid directed envelope. Address NARANIEL MAYFAIR, P. O. Box 184, Brooklyn, N. Y. July 2,'75-6m

ESPY STEAM FLOURING MILL, ESPY, PA. STOUT & BREISCH, PROPRIETORS. General dealers in Flour, Grain, Feed &c. Custom done to order.

CARRIAGE

MANUFACTORY

BLOOMSBURG, PA.

M. C. SLOAN & BROTHER

HAVE on hand and for sale at the most reasonable rates a splendid stock of

CARRIAGES, BUGGIES,

and every description of Wagons both PLAIN and FANCY.

Warranted to be made of the best and most durable materials, and by the most experienced workmen. All work sent out from this establishment will be found to be of the highest class and sure to give perfect satisfaction. They have also a fine assortment of SLEIGHS of all the newest and most fashionable styles well and carefully made and of the best material.

An inspection of their work is asked as it is believed that none superior can be found in the country. Oct. 8, 1875—tf.

KEYSTONE CARRIAGE WORKS!

BLOOMSBURG, PENN'A.

A. S. CROSSLEY has on hand and for sale cheaper than the cheapest, for cash, or will exchange for old Wagons on reasonable terms,

CARRIAGES, BUGGIES, AND WAGONS

of every description both plain and fancy.

Portable Top Buggies, open Buggies, Plain and Fancy Platform Spring Wagons all of the latest style and made of good material and fully warranted.—Give me a call before purchasing elsewhere, as I cannot be undersold. I claim that I make the best wagons for the least money.

I also do painting, trimming and repair old work at the shortest notice, old springs welded and warranted to stand or no pay. I will exchange a portable top buggy for any kind of lumber, such as hemlock, pine, ash, linn hickory and poplar to be delivered at my shop by the first of September, 1875. Immdiate orders taken and McKelvy, Neal & Co's for repairing as cash. A. S. CROSSLEY. Oct. 8, 1875.

The Great Cause of Human Misery.

Just published in a sealed envelope. Price 6 cts.

A LECTURE on the nature, treatment and Radical Cure of seminal weakness, spermatorrhœa, induced by self-abuse, involuntary emissions, impotency, nervous debility and impediments to marriage generally, consumption, epilepsy and fits; mental and physical incapacity, &c., by ROBERT J. CULVERWELL, M. D., author of the Green Book &c.

The world-renowned author in this admirable Lecture, clearly proves from his own experience that the awful consequences of self abuse may be effectually removed without medicine, and without dangerous surgical operations, bougies, instruments, rings, or cordials, pointing out a mode of cure at once certain and effectual, by which every sufferer, no matter what his condition may be, may cure himself cheaply, privately and radically.

This Lecture will prove a boon to thousands and thousands

Sent under seal, in a plain envelope, to any address, on receipt of six cents or two postage stamps. Address the Publishers, CHAS. J. C. KLINE & CO., 127 Bowery, New York, Post Office Box 4,586. April 16, '75—y

PHOSPHO-FISH

GUANO.

ANALYSIS.

Moisture, det. at 100 C.	11.77
Organic Matter, 24.88 capable of producing Ammonia,	3.18
Soluable and Precipitated Phosphoric Acid,	8.64
Equal to Precipitated and Bone Phosphate,	12.31
Undecomposed Bone Phosphate,	15.59

PRICE, $38 PER TON. Packed in bags of 2 0 lbs. each.

BAUGH & SONS, Sole Proprietors, No. 20 South Delaware Avenue, Philadelphia, AND No. 10½ South Street, Baltimore. Sep. 29-1y.

BLOOMSBURG TANNERY.

G. A. HERRING

RESPECTFULLY announces to the public that he has reopened

TANNERY, (old stand) Bloomsburg, Pa., at the Forks of the Espy and Light Street roads, where all descriptions of leather will be made in the most substantial and workmanlike manner, and sold at prices to suit the times. The highest price in cash will at all times be paid for GREEN HIDES of every description in the country. The public patronage is respectfully solicited. Bloomsburg, Oct. 1, 1875-

LOUIS BERNHARD, Dealer in ELGIN WATCHES, CLOCKS, Silverware, Watches and Jewelry, BLOOMSBURG, PA. Ladies' and Gentlemen's Gold and Silver Watches, of American and Foreign manufacture. Silver and Plated Ware, Clocks, FINE JEWELRY, &C., &C. REPAIRING AND ENGRAVING Promptly Executed. Oct. 8,'75-1y

WAINWRIGHT & CO., WHOLESALE GROCERS, N. E. Corner Second and Arch Streets, PHILADELPHIA, Dealers in TEAS, SYRUPS, COFFEE, SUGAR, MOLASSES RICE, SPICES, BICARB SODA, &C., &C. ☞ Orders will receive prompt attention. 61.7-1f

FORTUNES

of $100,000, $50,000, $25,000, $20,000, $15,000 with other smaller sums are paid in the Wyoming Lottery, which is conducted by seven commissioners and duly legalized by the Wyoming Legislature. Regular drawings 15th and 30th of each month during the year. Tickets $1 each, 6 for $5, 26 for $20. Circulars with full information mailed free. ALLEN & CO., 79 NASSAU ST., NEW YORK. Sep. 17.-6m.

NOTICE.

From this date the Bloomsburg Gas Company will put in service pipes at first cost and furnish and set lockers at four dollars each.

The company have on hand a lot of gas tar suited for painting roofs, and posts of other timbers placed under ground.

Price 10 cents per gallon or $2.50 per barrel. C. W. MILLER, Oct. 15, '75-tf Sect.

SPEECH OF E. E. ORVIS,

Delivered at Catawissa, Tuesday Evening October 19, 1875.

Mr. President, and fellow citizens of Catawissa:—We are approaching another election; and it, is proper on all such occasions, that citizens should assemble and discuss the issues pending. The questions involved in the present campaign are of two classes—those which relate to Federal Finance, and the currency; and those which relate to the management of our State finances.

It is pertinent to remind you, in the outset, that the questions at issue are of an exceedingly grave and important character. Upon a correct decision in regard to them will depend, to a greater or less extent, the future prosperity of our country. Questions that are to be decided by the sovereign people, at the ballot-box, and on which depends our governmental policy, are always deserving of serious thought and profound attention. But those which are now depending are of unusual importance, in their own intrinsic nature, and from the circumstances that surround us at this time.

We have fallen upon strange times. With no scarcity of capital, any amount of unemployed labor, and an exuberance of the productions of the soil, we are in the midst of a financial panic—a prostration and stagnation of business—that has continued for more than two years. Capital fails to seek investment; labor asks in vain for employment; our furnaces are out of blast; our machine shops and manufacturies stand idle; in almost every branch of industry there is stagnation—a nearly total prostration of all the business interests of our country. The thrift and prosperity of former years is gone. We see little else than the ghost of former prosperity stalking abroad in the land.

One fact is clear: Whoever may be responsible for the present condition of affairs, it is not the Democratic Party, either in whole or in part. The Democratic Party has not been in power, either in the State or General Government for many years. It could not carry into effect any policy of its own; nor has it had even the negative power of defeating any measure devised by the Republican Party. So far, therefore, as our embarrassments are due to governmental policy they may justly be charged upon the party in power. They could not result from any thing done or omitted by the Democratic party. If the ghost of murdered prosperity will not down at the Republican bidding it is no fault of ours. Democrats can truthfully say: "Thou canst not say I did it; shake not thy gory locks at me."

Whether I shall be able to say any thing that will tend to bring your minds to a just conclusion as to what should be done in order to remedy these evils must be judged of by yourselves. I propose to discuss briefly the two classes of questions at issue before us;—and first, in regard to Federal finance. In regard to this, there are three questions demanding attention—namely, the amount of the currency, or the question of contraction or expansion; the quality of the currency, or whether it shall be coin or paper, greenbacks, or national bank notes; and the fiscal agencies by which this currency sha l be distributed amongst the people.

As to the subject of contraction or expansion, if I am not greatly in error the Republican orators are seeking to play at the game of "thimble rigging;" fast and loose; "Now you see it and now you don't see it." They charge us with being inflationists, with seeking to increase the volume of the circulating medium, and by implication claim that they are in favor of a contraction of the currency. In the same breath they deny that there has been any contraction, or that any contraction is contemplated. So far as the party platforms adopted this year may indicate the real position of the parties, there does not seem to be any material difference between them. The Republicans demand "a safe and uniform national currency, adjusted to the growing wants of the business interests of the country." This language is vague and indefinite, and was doubtless made so intentionally, with a view to evade a fair and square issue. But it clearly implies an increased amount of currency. The business interests of the country, it is assumed, are "growing," are increasing, and, of course, demand an increased amount of currency. The Erie platform simply demands that "the volume of money be made and kept equal to the wants of trade," without determining whether "the wants of trade" demand an increase or a diminution. There is no great difference between these two utterances, but the Republican platform in this respect more clearly demands inflation than the other does. In addition to this it should be noticed that the Republicans demand "free banking." What do they mean by this? Their system of "free banking" is fully set forth in the resumption act, passed last winter. This act provides in its third section, as defined by Hon. Edward McPherson, for the removal of all previous limitations in regard to notes of national banks. "It authorizes each existing bank to *increase* its circulating notes under the law *without respect to any limit* heretofore made. It authorizes new banks to be organized under the law, *without respect to any previous limit*. And it repeals all previous provisions of law for the distribution of national currency among the States and Territories." This looks like unlimited expansion! Expansion with a vengeanance! And it is claimed by the advocates of "free banking" that if "more currency is wanted and can be profitably employed, self-interest will furnish the desired amount by an *increase* of banking facilities." The same act provides that, as new national bank notes are issued, greenbacks shall be called in and cancelled at the rate of 80 per cent of the amount so issued, until the outstanding greenback circulation is reduced to $300,000,000. This implies expansion at least to the amount of 20 per cent of all the new issues, and would seem to justify the claim that no contraction is going on, and that none is threatened.

Yet, the truth is that the currency is being steadily contracted. According to a treasury statement just made, "the amount of national bank notes withdrawn and cancelled last week was $3,581,830." Since the passage of the resumption act the amount of national bank notes thus called in is about $22,000,000. So that under this system of free banking, while holding out the promise of an increased volume of currency, a steady contraction of the currency is going on, under the deadly pressure of which enterprise and industry are crushed and paralyzed. And this is done to force a resumption of specie payments in 1879. This is the policy which the Republicans ask us to support, and which will be endorsed by the election of Hartranft and Rawle. They promise not to contract the currency, but go on contracting at a fearful rate. We say "That the contraction of the currency and circulating medium heretofore made by the Republican party, and the further contraction proposed by it with a view to forced resumption of specie payments, has already brought disaster to the business of the country and threatens general bankruptcy." They have contracted the currency, though they say they have not. Their whole policy contemplates continued contraction, though under the specious covering of "free banking" they deny it. Facts and figures refute their plausible pretences, and expose the fraud and cheat which they are endeavoring to perpetrate.

That there has been an enormous contraction of the currency, will abundantly appear from the following facts and figures: The amount of currency, of various descriptions, Sept. 11, 1865, exclusive of coin, was as follows:

United States notes	$433,160,569
Fractional currency	26,344,742
National bank notes	300,000,000
Compound interest legal tender notes	217,024,160
Temporary loan certificates (10 d. d.)	107,148,713
Certificates of indebtedness	85,093,000
Treasury 5 per cent, legal tenders	32,536,991
Treasury notes, past due legal tenders and not presented	1,523,020
State bank notes	78,867,575
Three year treasury notes	830,000,000
Total September 1, 1865	$2,111,678,689

Circulating Medium, exclusive of coin, Dec. 1. 1873:

United States notes	$367,001,685
Fractional currency	48,000,000
Certificates of indebtedness (bearing date)	678,000
National bank currency	350,000,000
Total December 1, 1873.	$765,679,685
Contraction from Sept. 1, 1865, to Dec. 1, 1873.	$1,345,998,995

These figures, taken from the books of the Treasury show, that from September 1865, to September 1873, there was a contraction of more than 60 per cent; and this enormous contraction was undoubtedly one of the prominent causes of the financial panic that came upon us in 1873, and has continued with increasing power up to the present time. It is in vain to deny that there has been a fearful reduction of the amount of the circulating medium. President Grant, in his annual message in 1874 says:

"In view of the great actual contraction that has taken place in the currency, and the comparative contraction continuously going on—due to the increase of the manufactores and all the industries—I do not believe there is too much of it now for the dullest period of the year.

That this contraction is still going on, despite the denials of the Republicans, and notwithstanding the operation of the resumption act, is too manifest to require further proof.

Let us now turn to the question of the *quality* of our currency. If there is any one issue that is clearly defined in the two platforms it is this: The Republican platform demands a "uniform national currency," and in effect, demands that all the paper currency shall be national bank-notes. This is what they mean by "free banking," and this will be the legitimate effect of their resumption act. Greenbacks are to be called in and national bank-notes issued in their place. The Democratic platform demands that the national bank-notes shall be called in and greenbacks issued in their place. They demand a "uniform national currency," and that is what we want also; but how shall it be made uniform. At the present time it is about half national bank notes, and the other half greenbacks. To make it "uniform," it must be all one, or all the other. We propose to make it all greenbacks.

But there is an objection to this: the issuing of these greenbacks was unconstitutional: True! we said so at the time; and we are not convinced yet, from any argument, that such is not the case. But the Supreme court, packed by President Grant for that express purpose, has decided that it is constitutional; and since, for the present at least, we must have some paper currency, we are content to abide by that decision, so long as we need a paper currency at all. Besides, there is no more constitutional authority for the national bank notes than there is for greenbacks. If the United States government has no constitutional right to supply us with paper currency directly, it has still less right to do so through the medium of national bank issues. The former is but a simple, and the latter a double, violation of constitutional provisions; for in addition to making something besides gold and silver pass current as money, it assumes the right in Congress to grant charters of incorporation—a power nowhere delegated to Congress.

The simple question, therefore, is, "*which will we have?*—a uniform national currency consisting, until we are able to resume specie payments, of greenbacks; or one consisting of national bank notes?" It seems to me that there ought not to be much difficulty in promptly deciding this question in favor of the greenbacks. There can be no choice between them as regards their safety. The promise "to pay" is fulfilled in regard to neither of them, if "to pay" means to redeem in gold and silver, but they are at par as to each other and equally below par as compared with coin. The United States bonds deposited as a security for the national bank notes, and the guarantee of payment by the United States government, are the only security we have that they will ever be redeemed. Like the greenbacks, the only thing that gives them currency is the credit of the general government. There is, therefore no difference in this respect.

But in another respect they differ very widely. The greenbacks cost the people nothing, but the national bank notes cost us an enormous sum. On every $90,000 of national bank notes in circulation, the people pay$6,000 in the shape of interest on the bonds deposited in the United States Treasury. The $350,000,000 of national bank currency we now have costs the people annually $23,100,000. If the entire paper circulation which we now have, $765,679,685, is converted into national bank notes, it will cost the people $49,554,859. Surely it cannot be a wise policy to supply the country with currency at such a ruinous cost as this, when it can be done just as well without this vast expenditure.

The national banking system, from its very inception has been a gigantic monopoly. It is not much better in this respect since the passage of the resumption act and the inauguration of free banking. It is true that any man or association of men who can command the capital can engage in banking, under United States laws. But all men have not the requisite capital, and there is no reason why those who have should be so largely favored as they are, at the expense of those of limited means. The whole policy is to make the rich man richer and the poor man poorer. It is for the interest of the rich and the oppression of the poor. Why should a banking company, say with a capital of $100,000, be furnished with $90,000 to loan out on interest, to discount paper with, and at the same time be paid $6,000 in gold as interest on its bonds? The bonds surely should not bear interest while they are left in the Treasury to secure the redemption of national bank notes. By rejecting this national banking system, issuing greenbacks in place of the national bank notes, we can save nearly fifty millions of dollars. In the embarrassed condition of our country, with the heavy load of debt upon us, and an oppressive burthen of taxation, surely this amount is worth saving—especially when it can be done with perfect safety and with injustice to no one.

There is still another question intimately connected with the currency, about which I desire to say a few words—I refer to the banks. Both parties are in favor of "free banking," but the banks of the Republican party are national banks and they are banks of issue as well as banks of deposit and discount. Democrats are in favor of "the extinction of the present national banks and the establishment in their stead of a system of free banks of *discount* and *deposit* [ONLY] under such regulations as the States respectively may prescribe." By what authority does the Congress of the United States undertake to grant charters of incorporation to banking companies or to any other companies? Where in the constitution of the United States is there any such right, power or authority delegated to Congress? By the 10th article of the amendments of the Reconstitution of the United States it is said that "the powers not delegated to the United States by the constitution, nor prohibited by it to the States, are reserved to the States respectively or to the people." The power to grant charters of incorporation is not delegated to the United States "either expressly or by implication." It is simply usurpation on the part of Congress to grant such charters, yet we have charters for rail road companies, telegraph companies, banking companies, and almost all other sorts of companies, granted by Congress in violation of the constitution.

We say this ought to be discontinued—that there should be no arrogant assumption of powers not granted. In regard to banking companies in particular, why this exercise of unauthorized powers? Why may not banking institutions be chartered by State legislatures as well as by the Congress of the United States? We are content that our State governments shall no more establish banks of issue. They were always a nuisance and of doubtful authority, and were adopted only as a lesser evil than the old United States bank. But our present national banking system has nearly all the evils of both, together with many others. We say, then, abolish the national banks and all banks of issue, and establish a system of free banks of discount and deposit, under such regulations as the States respectively may prescribe. And we say further, let us have no paper money except such as may be issued directly by and upon the faith of the Federal government, affording practically a currency based on *the gold and silver* and other property of the whole people of the country."

Yes, sir, "gold and silver." The Democratic party is and always has been, and I trust, always will be, "a hard money party." Gold and silver are the only universal mediums of exchange—the only *money*, recognized by all nations. We have no fondness for the "rag baby." Irredeemable paper *money* (so called) has no charms for us. We demand a return to specie payments as soon as it can possibly be effected, without ruin to all the business interests of the country. But we protest against fixing a definite time for resumption, when we are not in a financial condition to resume—when to force resumption at that time will inevitably result in a financial panic infinitily greater than that in which we have been involved for the past two years.

Leaving, now, these questions in reference to the Federal currency and banks, for your mature deliberation, I desire, for a very short time, to call your attention to other questions that lie nearer home, and in regard to which our action this fall will have more to do.

We are about to choose a chief magistrate for the State of Pennsylvania for the next three years, and a State Treasurer for the period of two years; and it becomes us to examine critically those questions that stand connected with the management of our State government.

In the first place, it is manifest that we are supporting an exceedingly extravagant State compared with those that existed under democratic administrations—extravagant in every department of it. The Salary of the Governor has been increased, from five to ten thousand dollars; and in addition to this, the Governor has been provided with a private Secretary, at a salary of $3,000, and an assistant private Secretary, at a salary of $2,400, and an errent boy at a salary of $1,400. Here is an increase of expenditure in the executive department, and in these few items, of $11,800 per annum. In the last year of Governor Packer's administration the entire expense of all the executive departments of the State government was only $334,799,92. In 1874, under our present Executive, it costs us, $945,592,67. These figures are from the books of the auditor general's office, and may be relied on as correct. Why should it cost *three times* as much in 1874 as it did in 1869, to defray the expenses of our State government. Certainly no reason can be assigned for it that is creditable to the party in power. The condition of our State finances are not such as to justify any increase of expenditure, that is not absolutely necessary. It is said we should not be niggardly—that we ought to give the governor a salary commensurate with the dignity of the position he occupies. The same excuse is made for increasing the salary of the President from $25,000 to $50,000 a year, and incidentally giving him nearly a hundred thousand dollars besides. If we had an overflowing treasury—no great national debt, or but a small one—a low rate of taxation—and "flush times," instead of the unparalleled stringency that now prevails, there might be some little excuse for this prodigality. But, sir, I submit that in the present condition of our affairs, this prodigacy is more than a blunder; it is a flagrant crime. Why should we, embarrassed with debts—both State and national—burthened by an enormous load of taxation, and the business of the country utterly prostrate under the blighting effect of radical rule—why should we be required to support a horde of office-holders, twice as large as was formerly deemed necessary, and all of them at extravagant salaries!

There is still another question connected with our State finances that I wish to call your attention to. Under the last Democratic administration provision was made for paying off our State debt by the creation of a sinking fund, to be sacredly held for that purpose alone. All the moneys arising from the sale of the public works, their net annual income, all license fees, collateral inheritance tax, taxes on bank charters and dividends, on corporations, on auction commissions and entries, on writs, on public offices, and many others, were to go into this sinking fund, and to be inviolably applied to the payment of the State debt. The reports of the State treasurer and auditor general show us precisely how much money has been paid into the Sinking fund, and also how much has been paid out, on the principal and interest of the State debt. The receipts are as follows:

Year ending Nov.30,	1866	$8,757,746
" "	1867	3,635,917
" "	1868	3,4 3,564
" "	1869	3,564,560
" "	1870	3,881,064
" "	1871	4,442,055
" "	1872	4,512,872
" "	1873	3,982,971
" "	1874	4,315,052
Total in ten years		$35,524,861
On Dec. 1, 1865, the debt was		$37,476,258
" " 1, 1874, " "		24,568,639

The Columbian.

BLOOMSBURG, PA.

Friday, Nov. 12, 1875.

The Official Vote

It seems by the returns that the vote of Gov. Hartranft is less than that of his two competitors. Although elected it is by a plurality and not by a majority. If the votes cast against him had been given to one man, that person would have been elected.

Happy thought—When you want to lend a man, all vote together.

It seems also that the majority for Judge Pershing outside of the city of Philadelphia is over 5000. The State therefore is democratic, and it is in spite of want of leaders, in spite of a fair and square platform, in spite of a candidate who had no confidence in his own success, and had not the manliness to dare to put himself at the head of the movement for reform, which is proper hands, might have swept the State. What then might not be done with so gallant a party if its professed leaders could rise to the full height of the occasion, and throwing aside all self-seeking and personal preferment, marshal and lead it to victory. Even in the selection of a chairman, it is said we were tossilized by a disagreement between the candidates. Weighted from the start, it was a gallant struggle against discouragements; and what was, if possible, still worse, the certainty of outrageous frauds in Philadelphia—frauds of a kind, and by parties who for years have made their perpetration a business; and yet there is not a man nor a set of men in Philadelphia with penetration and pluck enough to discover and punish the perpetrators. Leading democrats of Philadelphia have been all their lives cognizant of those wrongs, and yet they go on year by year unchecked, almost uncondemned. To Philadelphians, Pennsylvania lies between the Delaware and the Schuylkill, and all beyond is a howling wilderness. If, with superhuman efforts the democrats beyond the Schuylkill roll up a majority, the Pilgrims and Repeaters wipe it out with a stroke of the pen, and the democrats of Philadelphia are dumb in bewilderment.

Quoque tandem abutere, Philadelphia, patientia nostra?

Thousands for election expenses—millions for the Centennial—glorifications over Carpenter's Hall—seventy-four millions of a city debt, and ten thousand, more or less fraudulent votes. And next year it will be twenty, if twenty are needed; and made by the same men who for years have done the same work.

The mills of the gods grindslowly, but they grind exceeding small; and when the rush and roar of indignant voters demanding an honest election comes, God help the men who have prevented it, as well as those who have stood by in stupid imbecility. Wanted, a Leader for the Democracy.

Campaign Management.

Our strictures on the political management of the Democratic party in Pennsylvania has been generally endorsed by the press of Pennsylvania, but we are asked "What use is there in opening the question now?" We answer that it is important that our action in the future should be guided by the lessons of the past. During the campaign just over we did not wish to raise any question that might divide or distract our forces. But we believe that if a physician is required to prescribe for a patient he should first know his disease. Patent medicines will not answer. If our diagnosis of the case is correct, our leaders have the dry-rot, and the sooner the people know it the better. The patient is not dead, but he needs skilful attendance. The quacks must be discharged and the patent medicines abandoned.

Let us commence the campaign of 1876 NOW. Organize every County and election district at once. Send fossils and bummers to the rear, and let active, earnest men take the lead. We should abandon the idea of itinerant conventions wandering to inaccessible points—and have a Standing Committee of live, active workers, located at a central point, and free from personal or local influences. Complimentary nominations,—complimentary votes for Chairman or other purposes must be stopped, *because politics is business, and must be conducted on business principles.*

Remedies for "Hard Times."

We have always contended that the hard times was mainly traceable to a blundering financial policy, and the extravagance of public officials. Public expenditures are yearly increasing in volume, salaries are doubled and a horde of useless officers retained. If the hour demands economy in the household—in business affairs—it also demands it in governmental affairs.

But present distress may be much alleviated in two ways.

First, those who have means should pay their debts. Even if they are small in amount it would afford relief to laborers, mechanics, and tradesman, and enable them in turn to pay off their indebtedness. A few dollars may appear trivial to a banker, or capitalist, but it is all important to the laboring classes whose substance comes from the accumulation and prompt payment of comparatively small sums. It puts so much money in circulation, and whilst not distressing a man of means gives effectual relief to those whose income is dependent upon the prompt payment of small amounts.

Second. It is true that gold and silver, or currency, are recognized mediums of exchange, but there are other ways of paying indebtedness, equally effectual and legal, without the use of "legal tenders." The farmer who owes us can pay in grain or flour, because if we purchase it in the market, we must pay cash. He liquidates his debt, and we are not compelled to go to the dealer. The butcher can pay in meat, the mechanic in kind and so there will be a mutual accommodation without any money being paid.

In a word, if those who have money will pay it out they put it in circulation and enable others to use it. If those who have commodities to sell will pay their creditors with such of them as can be used, it wipes out a debt, and is equivalent to cash to the creditor.

Let our people act on this advice, and one half of the present distress will be obviated. If economical rulers and wise legislation be adopted, the other half would be remedied.

COLUMBIA COUNTY OFFICIAL RETURNS.

DISTRICTS.	Governor. Pershing	Governor. Hartranft	Governor. Evans	State Treasurer. Fleiher	State Treasurer. Bowman	State Treasurer. Pengpusher	Assocate Judge. Geo. Scott	Assocate Judge. S. Chase	Assocate Judge. J. Harman	State Senate. R. P. Allen	State Senate. W. A. Lyon	State Senate. Tunkhannock	Prothonotary. E. F. Zarr	Prothonotary. R. Riegler	Prothonotary. P. Black	Reg. & Rec. W. Jacoby	Reg. & Rec. S. Conner	Reg. & Rec. P. S. Bailey	Treasurer. M'Reynolds	Treasurer. A. Stewart	Treasurer. G. Correll	Commissioner. S. M'Henry	Commissioner. J. Herner	Commissioner. J. Sands	Commissioner. John Ent	Commissioner. J. Roberts	Auditor. Jos. B. Casey	Auditor. M. V. Kline	Auditor. E. B. Brown	Auditor. Appleman
Benver	197	40		197	40		197	40		198	39		184	52		198	39		198	39		198	39				198	198	39	
Berwick	80	108	35	77	106	36	81	111		94	111	5	88	121	5	95	115	5	88	108	8	97	39				195	195	39	
Benton	194	39		195	39		195	39		195	39		195	39		192	41		195	39		89	26	90	94	5	89	91	120	5
Bloomsburg E....	219	156	2	222	153	1	221	153	1	220	155	1	204	168	1	232	141	1	227	150	1	195	193	39	1		195	195	39	
Do. W....	113	156	5	109	155	9	115	151		131	137	2	105	168	2	142	126	2	136	133	2	209	203	160	25	1	215	220	158	1
Briarcreek	115	38	1	114	38	1	116	37		116	37		117	37		118	35		117	37		102	97	156	26	2	114	117	155	2
Catawissa	153	176	31	154	176	30	159	154	15	161	168	26	171	161	25	138	133	84	171	158	24	154	99	176	65	51	116	112	36	9		116	117	38
Centralia	119	59	1	120	57	1	108	69		118	58		119	57		118	57		118	57		118	121	57			156	185	167	25
Centre	160	49		154	49		161	47		186	24		161	50		144	65		155	51	2	147	133	53	41		160	162	50	
Conyngham N.	158	6		158	6		161	4		159	3		159	3		159	3		159	3		159	156	3	2		159	159	3	
Do S.	93	4		93	4		93			93			93			93			93			93	93				93	93		
Fishingcreek	265	58	1	264	53	1	267	54	3	264	54		262	55		249	66		262	54		246	252	61	22		264	263	54	
Franklin	49	40	3	49	40		48	41	1	49	41	3	50	49	3	49	41	3	45	45	3	93	15	56	60		49	49	40	3
Greenwood	159	125	8	159	121	10	158	125	4	160	126	5	162	124	5	155	128	7	160	124	5	122	71	142	109	3	158	160	127	7
Hemlock	152	44	3	145	43	2	156	42		158	40	1	146	52		156	42		197	2		122	104	63	47		155	154	42	
Jackson	111	14		110	14		108	14	2	110	15		109	14	2	111	14		111	14		109	104	15	8		111	109	14	2
Locust	216	98		215	88		205	109		220	93		219	96		219	96		217	97		211	201	100	35		219	219	97	
Madison	177	43	2	176	42	2	175	42	1	178	40	2	144	74	2	179	41	2	177	41	2	163	156	70	8	2	179	1	40	2
Main	104	17	1	102	15	2	106	16	1	105	16		103	16	1	100	15	7	102	17	1	105	156	16	3	1	105	105	16	1
Mifflin	179	37		177	37		178	37		179	37		179	33		179	36		179	36		179	178	36	1		175	177	39	
Montour	75	39	6	75	39	6	79	34	5	80	33	6	79	34	6	66	34	16	72	37	6	72	66	36	9	14	76	76	37	6
Mount Pleasant	90	58		89	58		88	57		93	56		92	58		93	57		93	56		76	66	86	19	1	93	93	56	
Orange	132	58	7	135	56	6	127	55	9	132	58	6	129	68	5	13	175	4	126	61	5	98	47	96	92	4	131	132	58	5
Pine	86	25	1	84	25	1	86	26		86	26		85	26		85	26		85	26		80	81	36	9		85	85	26	
Roaringcreek	59	36		59	36		56	39		59	35	1	60	35		59	34	1	59	36		56	61	36	11		59	59	36	
Scott	142	113		139	111		137	111		141	110		135	115		120	121		140	111		33	30	209	170		139	139	111	
Sugarloaf	160	12		159	12		160	12		160	12		160	12		157	13		159	13		160	160	12			160	160	12	
	3757	1643	107	3730	1623	108	3781	1598	39	3804	1534	58	3704	1706	51	3628	1694	132	3845	1545	59	3445	3112	1871	866	84				
	1643			1628			1598			1534			1705			1694			1545			Elected.								
MAJORITIES	2114			2107			2283			2330			1998			1934			2360											

After the Battle.

The smoke has cleared away, the dead have been buried, the wounded are under proper treatment, and we can take a calm review of the situation. For fifteen years the Republicans have held the field, and were strongly entrenched in power. One by one their main outposts have been captured, and last year there was a rout along their whole line. A desperate rally this year, aided by power and plunder, has enabled them to recapture a few points, but they have lost so terribly elsewhere that a grand charge next year will lead to their utter annihilation.

The campaign of 1875 closes as follows:

Republican.		Democratic.	
Illinois	21	Alabama	10
Iowa	11	Arkansas	6
Kansas	5	California	6
Maine	7	Connecticut	6
Massachusetts	13	Delaware	3
Michigan	11	Florida	4
Minnesota	5	Georgia	11
Nebraska	3	Indiana	15
Nevada	3	Kentucky	12
New Jersey	9	Louisiana	8
New Hampshire	5	Maryland	8
North Carolina	10	Mississippi	8
Ohio	22	Missouri	15
Oregon	3	New York	35
Pennsylvania	29	Tennessee	12
Rhode Island	4	Texas	8
South Carolina	7	Virginia	11
Vermont	5	West Virginia	5
Wisconsin	10		
Rep. electoral votes	170	Dem. electoral votes	196

It will thus be seen that the Democrats lead their opponents by a majority of 26. But the above table is instructive from another point of view. Every State in the Democratic column is reasonably sure in 1876. Not so with those in the Republican list. Maine was only retained by 4,000 after a desperate fight. In Massachusetts which used to give 80,000 majority, and was considered not only the birth-place of Republicanism but its stronghold, the opposition lost the State in 1874, and this year are in a minority on the popular vote. New Jersey although lost to us through local divisions this fall, is strongly Democratic, and in 1876 will wheel into column. Ohio and Pennsylvania are debatable states, and would have been won this year except for the blunders of our leaders. In Wisconsin there has been a second Democratic victory. Whether or not the majority of 500 or 1,000 by which the State is carried shall be for Taylor or Ludington, or the Democrats or Republicans elect a majority of the State officers, when the character of the canvass is considered and the opposition which Governor Taylor's course in the railroad war has provoked is weighed, even should he be defeated—which we do not think probable—the Republicans must now surrender the State.

This outlook, whilst discouraging to our opponents, should give renewed courage to our friends. We are not beaten but cheated; and are in first class trim for the grand onslaught of 1876. Let us go to work and organize now.

Result in the State.

Every county in Pennsylvania has now officially reported the result of last Tuesday's voting so far as relates to the contest between Hartranft and Pershing. The Prohibition ballots have of course been counted, but many of the counties have not announced the number polled. It seems probable from those received, however, that Browne will have between ten and twelve thousand. The majorities for Hartranft and Pershing are:

Hartranft.		Pershing.	
Alleghany	5,461	Adams	531
Armstrong	484	Bedford	193
Beaver	383	Berks	6,569
Blair	445	Bucks	287
Bradford	2,261	Butler	95
Cameron	76	Cambria	1,076
Chester	2,010	Carbon	881
Crawford	589	Centre	1,407
Dauphin	1,870	Clarion	1,055
Delaware	1,936	Clearfield	1,454
Erie	1,955	Clinton	843
Forest	75	Columbia	2,113
Franklin	120	Cumberland	706
Indiana	1,845	Elk	554
Lancaster	5,144	Fayette	825
Lawrence	959	Fulton	297
Lebanon	1,251	Greene	1,152
Mercer	640	Huntingdon	59
Montgomery	35	Jefferson	327
Philadelphia	17,282	Juniata	572
Potter	111	Lehigh	2,170
Snyder	319	Luzerne	1,406
Somerset	1,300	Lycoming	1,153
Susquehanna	556	Mifflin	140
Tioga	2,034	McKean	56
Union	607	Monroe	1,069
Venango	13	Montour	321
Warren	317	Northampton	2,894
Washington	154	Northumberland	876
		Perry	19
Total	50,283	Pike	622
Pershing	38,662	Schuylkill	1,338
		Sullivan	387
Majority	11,621	Wayne	281
		Westmoreland	1,287
		Wyoming	245
		York	3,022
		Total	38,662

State Senator.

The following figures show the majorities of Robert P. Allen over Wm. Lyon, in this senatorial district:

Lycoming	2,364
Columbia	2,317
Montour	524
Sullivan	395
Total	5,600
Chalfant's majority was	3010

Mr. Allen, it will be seen, reaches 2,590 above the majority given for Mr. Chalfant; he carries every county by increased majorities, and in Lycoming has nearly two thousand more than the average Democratic majority, and double that given for Pershing.

—Seventeen persons were drowned at the Isle of Orleans, in the St. Lawrence, during the storm on Sunday last by the upsetting of a scow which was conveying them from a steamer to the shore. They were mostly residents of the Island who were returning from market. During the same storm John Campbell, chief officer of the steamer Canadian, and a laborer, named Burke, who was working on the same vessel, disappeared, and are supposed to have been washed overboard.

Our opponents acknowledge freely that we would have carried Ohio but for the Inflation platform that loaded us down, like pack horses upon a narrow mountainous pass. We swallowed the pill in Pennsylvania against the protest of the people, after battling for hard money for fifty years, and we have failed to digest the unpalatable morsel. It lies heavy upon the stomach and paralizes the nervous system.—*Bradford Argus.*

Yes, and Bradford county forced us to swallow the pill. The Erie platform so far as relates to finances would never have been reported by the Committee on Resolutions but for a change of vote by Herrick, of Athens.

Home News.

—Chief Justice Waite is a prominent candidate for President, and is urged by a strong organization on which Grant is said to look with favor.

—The losses on hulls and cargoes by the recent gales on the lakes will amount to about $300,000.

—The cattle trade in Colorado, at the present time, is more active than it has been for many years.

—Mrs. Lincoln, who is now stopping in Springfield, Illinois, takes occasional short walks upon the streets, and seems to be somewhat improving from her late depression of spirits.

—An ingenious contrivance to evade the liquor law in Maine has been discovered at Bangor. It consists of a barrel within a barrel, furnished with faucet, which, when turned one way supplies sweet cider, and when turned in another, supplies lager beer.

—A man in New Haven, who was annoyed by the frequent calls of tramps, observed that they inspected the gate post before entering, and, upon examination found there a mark, which he rubbed out. He has not since been troubled.

—The parents of William Proudfit, a student in the Polytechinic Institute at Troy, N. Y., who was killed recently, propose to perpetuate his memory by erecting an observatory, to be called "The Proudfit Memorial Observatory," in connection with the institute. It will cost about $10,000.

—Mrs. J. Ellen Foster was admitted last week to practice law in the Supreme Court of Iowa. Her husband is also a lawyer at Clinton, Iowa, and both the husband and wife are partners in the firm of Foster & Rice. Mrs. Foster is said to be a logical, learned, and persuasive advocate.

—Mr. J. Edgar Thomson, late President of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, who died in May, 1874, left a portion of his estate, valued at over $1,000,000, for the education and maintenance of female orphans of railway employees whose fathers were killed while in the discharge of their duties. There are claims against the estate which if allowed will prevent the carrying into effect the desire of the testator.

—The Titusville (Pa.) *Herald* says that a very large amount of oil has been shipped from the region during the past two months, only a portion of which has been worked off and sold by the refiners. It also says that several wells are dry in McKean county and also in the Lower River Districts.

—The respective counsel in the forty-seven thousand dollar Treasury robbery, Perry burglary and Snyder release cases, at Washington, made a test this week of the legality of the Grand Jury. The question involved was whether one of the jurors was under 65 years of age, as required by law. Last night, the petit jury in the case, after a retirement of six or seven hours, rendered a verdict sustaining the legality of the Grand Jury. This confirms the indictments.

—Hanover College, near Plymouth, N.H., was greatly excited yesterday morning by the arrest of ten or twelve students, on complaint of J. B. Parker. They had attended an auction sale of books at his store, and he alleges that they smashed his windows and furniture, and assaulted himself and his clerk. The accused gave bail for their appearance at the March term of court in Haverhill. Parker, who wished to go to Plymouth on the next train after the accused, so as to be present at the hearing, was hustled in the ticket office at the depot by a mob of the students, and locked up until the train had left.

—Two merchants at Nashua, N. H., were recently running each other on stockings. The first trader marked down the specimens at his door, and, after his rival had passed and noted the change, resumed the former prices. The trick was repeated every morning for a week or more, until the second trader was selling stockings which cost at wholesale twenty-five cents for five cents. This was the first trader's opportunity. He engaged the services of several girls and boys, and, before the second trader was aware of the fact, his whole stock of stockings had been transferred to the counter of his rival at five cents per pair, and were being sold by him as "a bankrupt lot—at a great sacrifice"—and yet at a splendid profit.

Fate of the Pacific.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 8.—A private dispatch received here this evening announces the total loss of the steamship Pacific between Portland, Oregon, and San Francisco, by foundering at sea on last Thursday. The dispatch says all on board were lost.

ANOTHER SURVIVOR RESCUED.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 10.—A dispatch to the Merchants' Exchange, from Fort Townsend, says the United States revenue steamer Oliver Wolcott, at three o'clock on Monday morning last, picked up one of the crew of the foundered steamer, Pacific, on a raft, thirty miles inside of the Straits of Fuca. He says Captain Howell was drowned from the same raft, and that the Pacific was struck by a vessel under full sail.

Marriages.

BRESCH—FRAIN.—On the 31st ult., at the residence of Mr. Joseph Breisch by the Rev. Wm. G. Lattzle, Mr. John E. Breisch of Catawissa township to Miss Lydia L. Frain, of Ringtown, Schuylkill co.

HENKEL—EYER.—At the bride's residence on the 4th inst., by the same, Rev. David M. Henkel of Mt. Pleasant, Cabarrus county, North Carolina to Miss Susie E. Eyer, daughter of the late Rev. Wm. J. Eyer, of Catawissa.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

REGISTER'S NOTICES.

Notice is hereby given to all legatees, creditors and other persons interested in the estates of the respective decedents and infants, that the following administration and guardian accounts have been filed in the office of the Register of Columbia county, and will be presented for confirmation and allowance in the Orphan's Court to be held in Bloomsburg, on Wednesday, the 8th day of December, 1875, at 2 o'clock, p. m. on said day:

1 The final account of Alfred Eck, guardian of Frances Hess, minor child of Nathan Kistler, late of Columbia county, deceased.
2 The second and final account of Reuben Miller, executor of John Linden, late of Briarcreek township deceased.
3 The second and final account of Lafayette Cressy and Henry Shaffer, administrators of Peter B. Wenner, late of Scott township, Columbia county, deceased.
4 The first and final account of John A. Funston, administrator of Wilson Allen, late of Madison town ship, deceased.
5 The account of James Wardin, executor of William Wardin, late of Centre township, deceased.
6 The first and final account of Isaiah Bower, administrator (*de bonis non*) of Jacob Fowler, late of Briarcreek township, deceased.
7 The account of Samuel B. Johnson, administrator of David Johnson, late of Beaver township, deceased.
8 The account of Henry W. Vandersluice, administrator of John H. Vandersluice, late of the town of Bloomsburg, deceased.
9 The account of A. W. Miller, guardian of Isabella Mason, minor child of Robert Mason, late of Bloomsburg, deceased.
10 The first and final account of Aaron W. Hess, guardian of Emma Hess, minor child of Charles H. Hess, late of Mifflin township, deceased.
11 The account of William B. Koster, administrator of Sylvester Fealer, late of Fishingcreek township, deceased.

Register's Office, Bloomsburg, Nov. 8, 1875. } W. H. JACOBY, Register.

WIDOW'S APPRAISEMENTS.

The following appraisements of real and personal property set apart to widows of decedents have been filed in the office of the Register of Columbia county, under the Rules of Court, and will be presented for absolute confirmation to the Orphans' Court to be held in Bloomsburg, in and for said county, on Wednesday, the 8th day of December 1875, at 2 o'clock p. m., of said day unless exceptions to such confirmation are previously filed, of which all persons interested in said estates will take notice:

1 Widow of Richard F. Keller, late of Locust township, deceased.
2 Widow of Philip Wilson, late of Fishingcreek township, deceased.
3 Widow of Abraham Adams, late of Briarcreek township, deceased.
4 Widow of John Swisher, late of Madison township, deceased.

Register's Office, Bloomsburg, Nov 8, 1875. } W. H. JACOBY, Register.

W. P. JONES & CO.,
Catawissa, Pa.,

invite the attention of cash buyers to their unusually large and attractive stock of

NEW GOODS

which they offer at popular

LOW PRICES FOR CASH.

Handsome line of Dress Goods at 25 cents per yard, in all the new shades, Goods usually worth 31 cents. Still better goods at 35, 37½, 50 cents to $1.

SHAWLS of every description, single or double, at very low prices.

We call especial attention to our large assortment of

BEAVER CLOTHS

for ladies coats and sacques. Seven pieces, just opened, at $2, 3, 4, 5, 5,50, and $6 per yard. Turkish Toweling, corduroy and white matallasse cloth for children's cloaks and sacques.

WATER-PROOF cloths, all colors, from 87½ cents upwards. A special bargain at $1.10, worth $1.25

We have the largest assortment of ladies' and children's fancy hosiery and men's underwear to be found in this county. Ladies' and children's Merino Vests 50, 75, 87 cents to $1,50

Gents' undershirts and drawers from 50 cents each to $2.25.

10 dozen ladies' 2 button kid gloves, black and colors, at $1 per pair, warranted.

Full line of ribbons, necktie, ruches, collars, cuffs, belts, combs, and the largest assortment of fancy goods to be found in this section.

Bargains in BLANKETS, at $4, $5, $5.50, $6.50, to $8.50.

Prints at 8, 9, and 10 cents. Cotton flannels at all prices. Best brands of bleached and brown muslins as low as can be found elsewhere.

Please call and see us and we shall endeavor to convince you that we can sell you goods as low as any establishment outside of New York. Buying, and paying for our goods in 10 days, enables us to offer very low prices, and you will receive polite attention whether you purchase or not.

THE POPULAR CHEAP CASH STORE

W. P. JONES & CO.,

CATAWISSA, PA.

Nov. 9, 1875.

PUBLIC SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE

The undersigned, Administrators of the estate of John Mensch, late of Franklin township, Columbia county, deceased, will expose to public sale on

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 5th, 1875

on the premises in Franklin township aforesaid a tract of land situate in Franklin township, adjoining lands of Michael Mensch, Benjamin Ford, Jonathan Lohrman and others, containing

115 ACRES AND 24 PERCHES

of good quality of land in good state of cultivation, on which is erected a large and comm odious

BRICK DWELLING HOUSE,

outhouses, bank barn, sheds, &c.

Sale to commence at 10 o'clock a. m. of said day, when conditions of sale will be made known.

MICHAEL MENSCH,
JESSE MENSCH,
Administrators.

Franklin twp., Nov. 8th, '75.

SHERIFF'S SALE

BY VIRTUE OF SUNDRY WRITS ISSUED out of the Court of Common Pleas and to me directed will be exposed to public sale at the Court House, in Bloomsburg, on

MONDAY, DECEMBER 6, 1875,

at one o'clock, P. M.,

All that certain farm or piece of land situate in Briarcreek township, Columbia county, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a stone corner on line of land of Wenner, late of Martz, deceased, by the same north eighty degrees east eleven and eight-tenths perches to a stone, thence south one degree east ten and two tenths perches to a stone, thence north eighty degrees west seventy-eight and two-tenths perches to a stone, thence south one degree east ten and 4-10 perches to a stone, thence by land of J. Evans north seventy-eight and a half degrees east one hundred and four and one-tenth perches to a stone, thence by land of James Lamon north one degree west twenty-four and eight-tenths perches to a post, thence by land of Wenner, north seventy-six and one-fourth degrees east twenty-five and nine tenths perches to a stone, thence by land of William Van Pelt north eight and one-fourth degrees west eighty-seven perches to a hickory tree, thence south eighty-and three-fourth degrees west one hundred and seventy-nine and seven-tenth perches to a stone corner at the east side of the public road, thence by said road south eighty degrees west thirty-six degrees west thirty-five and eight-tenth perches to a stone, thence south one degree east forty-six perches to the place of beginning; containing one hundred and thirty-nine acres and one hundred perches, strict measure, more or less. Excepting and reserving out of the above described premises one acre and a two story dwelling house, barn and outbuildings.

Seized, taken into execution, and to be sold as the property of Jacob Parver, Sr.

ALSO,

All that certain lot of land situate in the town of Espy, Scott township, Columbia county, bounded, by Market street on the west, lot of samuel Billeman on the north, lot of Stephen Achenbach on the east, and an alley on the south, whereon are erected a frame dwelling house and outbuildings, with the appurtenances.

Seized, taken into execution, and to be sold as the property of C. W. Trump.

ALSO,

All that certain house and lot of ground of Edward Rawlings, situate in Bloomsburg, on the south-west corner of Third and Iron streets, adjoining Simon Shives on the south-west, and the Catholic church on the south-west. Fronting on Third street seventy feet, more or less, whereon are erected a large brick dwelling house, meat house, stable and other outbuildings.

ALSO,

Fourteen acres of ground, more or less situate in Scott township, adjoining lands of I. S. Kuhn on the south-west, the Pennsylvania canal on the north, H. G. Creveling on the east, and the Susquehanna river on the south; on which is erected a slaughter house.

ALSO,

The undivided one-half of the Opera (room) House, and the north half of the cellar and first floor of the Opera building, situate in Bloomsburg, Columbia County.

Seized, taken into execution, and to be sold as the property of Edward Rawlings.

ALSO,

All that certain lot of ground situate in the town of Catawissa, Catawissa township, Columbia county, bounded on the north (40 feet) by land of Thomas F. Harder, on the east (125 feet) by the public road to paper mill, on the south (1 5 feet) by lot of S. D. Rinard, and on the west (125 feet) by Fourth street; on which are erected a one and a half story dwelling house, a stable and outbuildings.

Seized, taken into execution, and to be sold as the property of Isaac Thompson.

ALSO,

All that certain piece of land in Scott township, Columbia county, bounded on the north by a public road, on the east by land of Richard Farnsworth, on the south by land of Moore Creveling, and on the west by land of George Transue; containing about one-fourth of an acre, more or less, whereon are erected a two story frame house and out buildings, with the appurtenances.

Seized, taken into execution and to be sold as the property of Samuel H. Hess.

ALSO,

All that certain messuage and farm, containing one hundred and thirty four acres, more or less, situate in Orange township, adjoining lands of the heirs of George Kline, Daniel Fritz, Sr., deceased, and also by Fishing creek, being the same premises conveyed by E. G. Ricketts and wife to Peter Bellas, on which is erected a frame dwelling house, a bank barn, and outbuildings.

ALSO,

Eight acres of timber land, be the same more or less, in the township of Orange, adjoining lands of Jesse Brumstetter, Joseph Rishart, James Eves, Hartman Kline and others, being the same premises conveyed to Peter Bellas by James Eves and wife, together with the hereditaments and appurtenances.

Seized, taken into execution and to be sold as the property of Charles Lee.

ALSO,

All that certain real estate situate in Fishingcreek township, bounded as follows: on the north by Theodore Farver, on the west by Philip Appleman, Joseph Fullmer on the east, by Alfred Preston on the south, containing one hundred and twenty-seven acres, more or less, whereon are erected a two-story house, a barn, and outbuildings.

Seized, taken into execution, and to be sold as the property of Jacob Farver, Sr.

ALSO,

All that certain lot of ground situate in the borough of Berwick, in the county of Columbia, and state of Pennsylvania, bounded on the north by Seventh street, on the east by Chestnut street, on the south by Sixth street, and on the west by a lot belonging to the building association, known as the Mansion property, situat in the borough of Berwick aforesaid; on which are erected a dwelling house and out buildings.

ALSO,

Two other lots bounded on the north by Eighth street, east by Chestnut street, south by Seventh street, and west by lot of Burtres Garrison; said lots being 99½ feet by 165 feet in length.

Seized, taken into execution, and to be sold as the property of Margaret Parks and Amos Parks.

ALSO,

All the following real estate to wit, situate in the township of Beaver, county of Columbia, and state of Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows, viz: on the north and east by lands of Jesse Jackson, on the south by lands of the heirs of Thomas Sherman, and on the west by lands of Henry Hostler and Thomas Lutz, containing eighty acres, more or less, whereon are erected a two story frame dwelling house, bank barn and wagon-house, outbuildings, with the appurtenances.

Seized, taken into execution, and to be sold as the property of Jacob S. Hinterliter and William Smith.

ALSO,

All that certain real estate situate in Greenwood township, Columbia county, bounded and described as follows: by lands of John C. Rich, north 88½ degrees west ten perches; by lands of John Hoffines' heirs, north 1½ degrees east 39 perches; by lands of Jesse Kester, south 89 degrees east 103 perches; of David Kester, south 2½ degrees east 45 perches; thence south 87 degrees west 48 perches to place of beginning; containing forty acres and fifty-two perches, more or less, on which are erected a frame dwelling house and outbuildings.

Seized, taken into execution, and to be sold as the property of Ephraim C. Kester.

ALSO,

All that certain piece of ground situate in Locust township, Columbia county, bounded by lands of George Hunteel on the north, of John Kline on the south, of George Beaver on the west, and of ——— on the east, containing one hundred acres, more or less.

Seized, taken into execution, and to be sold as the property of John Rhodes and Joseph Rhodes.

MICHAEL GROVER, Sheriff.

Sheriff's office, Bloomsburg, Nov. 5, 1875

BLANK NOTES, with or without exemption for sale at the COLUMBIAN OFFICE.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

ESTATE OF JOHN STEELE, DECEASED.

Letters testamentary on the estate of John Mebride, late of Scott township Columbia county, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned by the Register of said county to J. M. C. Banck, of Scranton, Pa., Executor, to whom all persons indebted are requested to make payment, and those having claims or demands against the said estate will make them known to the said Executor without delay.

J. M. C. BANCK, Executor.

Nov. 5.—6w.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

ESTATE OF ESTHER BARBER, DECEASED.

Letters testamentary on the estate of Esther Barber late of Madison township, Columbia county, deceased, have been granted by the Register of said county to D. A. Wilson, of Madison township, Columbia county, Pa., Executor, to whom all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make payment and those having claims or demands against the said estate will make them known to the said Executor without delay.

D. A. WILSON, Executor.

Nov. 5—6t.

IN THE MATTER OF THE REAL ESTATE of Burton W. Waples, late of Centre township, Columbia county, deceased.

Rule on Heirs to accept or refuse the Real Estate at the valuation or show cause why the same should not be sold.

The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania to Susannah Waples, widow; Burton G. Waples, Ann Elizabeth Waples, Sarah Louisa Waples, Mary J. Waples, Sabastian Waples and Hanna's Wallace Waples, heirs of Burton W. Waples, deceased. You and each of you are hereby commanded to be and appear before the Orphans' Court to be held at Bloomsburg, on the first MONDAY of DECEMBER next, A. D. 1875, then and there to accept or refuse to take the real estate of said Burton W. Waples, deceased, at the appraised value or show cause why the same should not be sold.

By the court, B. FRANK ZARR, Bloomsburg, Nov. 5, 1875. Clerk.

COURT PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, the Hon. WILLIAM ELWELL President Judge of the Court of Over and Terminer and General Jail Delivery, Court of Qu

THE COLUMBIAN.

BLOOMSBURG, FRIDAY, NOV. 12, 1875

Rail Road Time Table.

LACKAWANNA & BLOOMSBURG RAIL ROAD

	NORTH.	SOUTH.
Accommodation Train	6.35 A. M.	7.50 A. M.
Mail Train	7.56 A. M	6. 2 P. M
Express Train	1.46 P. M.	11.54 A. M
" "	5.34 P. M.	

CATAWISSA RAIL ROAD.

	NORTH.	SOUTH
Accommodation Train	6.28 A. M.	7.30 P. M.
Regular Express	3.58 P. M.	11.55 A. M.

Through cars on Express train either to New York or Philadelphia. Accommodation train runs between Catawissa and Williamsport.

NOTICE.

All contracts made by Mr. Diefflenbach for advertisements, and pre-paid subscriptions will be carried out by the present proprietors of this paper. Business cards in the directory will be continued, at the old rates, unless otherwise ordered, and will date from Oct. 1st, 1875. Indebtedness to the COLUMBIAN on any account from July 1st, 1873, to Oct. 1st, 1875, will settle with Mr. Diefflenbach. Persons desiring to stop their paper, if any, and those wishing to subscribe or to have their post office changed, will please notify us at once. The paper will be continued to old subscribers unless otherwise ordered. Owing to the great amount of work incident upon taking charge of the office we have not had time to change the dates on the printed directions. Next week they will be changed to Oct. 30th, 1875.

Our legal duties will not be neglected by reason of our having taken charge of this paper One member of the firm, and both, when necessary, will constantly look after the interests of our clients.

Rev. J. Kretzing will preach in the Reformed church next Sunday.

The *Independent Weekly*, now printed at Orangeville appeared in a new dress last week.

Mr. Darion W. Dodson has started a small printing office at Town Hill, Luzerne county.

DEDICATION.—The new M. E. Church at Town Hill will be dedicated on Sunday, November 21st.

FOR RENT.—A room on the first floor of the Exchange building. For further particulars inquire of Mrs. M. E. Esq. Nov.12.-2w.*

"Correspondent." Our jail is vacant. In fact, an honest Democratic community like ours has few criminals and those of a lesser order.

Wm. T. Shuman, Esq., assured us that there were but 14 Republicans in Maine. Where did the 17 votes come from, 'Squire?

Col. A. J. Frick has resigned his position of trustee of the Insane Asylum at Danville, and the Governor has appointed Mr. T. O. Van Alen to fill the vacancy.

The recent report of the Harrisburg Insane Asylum shows that out of total of 3821 patients, only two were editors. If any one is afraid of "going crazy," let him become an editor.

The executors of George Longenberger will sell six acres of good timber land in Main township on Tuesday, Nov. 16th, 1875. See advertisement.

The President has issued his annual proclamation directing that Thursday, Nov. 25th, be observed as a day of thanksgiving. Get your turkeys ready.

Mr. William Beck of Mifflinville was quite badly injured on the rail road last week. Dr. Turner dressed his wounds and reports his injuries not serious.

DEDICATION.—The M. E. Church of Selinsgrove will be dedicated on Sunday, the 14th inst. Able ministers will be in attendance to participate in the ceremonies of dedication.

We would call the attention of the proper authorities to the condition of the South end of the County bridge immediately above Orangeville. A little money spent in time may save the payment of a large bill of damages.

The administrators of John Mensch will sell valuable property of that estate on the premises in Franklin township, on December 8th, 1875. See advertisement in another column.

The administrators of Philip Miller, deceased, will expose to public sale on the premises in Centre township the real estate of said decedent on Tuesday, Nov. 16th, at 10 o'clock A. M. See advertisement.

"In Columbia county the Democratic ticket is elected by the customary two thousand."—*Berwick Independent.*

Please tell us Mr. *Independent*, when that accustomed "two thousand" happened.

The *Republican* of this week gives Hartranft a majority of 12,263. Last week it claimed 30,000. In 1872 Hartranft had 35,000. *He has no majority about this year*, and only a plurality of 11 662. A majority means more than half (See Webster) and Hartranft did not get that.

PAY YOUR BILLS, REPUBLICANS!

There will be a Centennial Tea Party, given by the Ladies' of the Lutheran Church to-night and to-morrow night (Friday and Saturday.) Proceeds to be applied to the Church. Tickets sold at Geo. A. Clark's and at Clark & Wolf's. 50 cents apiece.

We have received several letters from subscribers stating that their papers have not reached them. As we find their names on our mailing list, and as we know their papers were put on the post office here we cannot understand this. There must be a careless postmaster somewhere along the line.

A little son of Lawyer Gearhart was brought to this place from Scranton last week for the purpose of having a tumor removed from the inner angle of the eye. The operation was successfully performed by Drs. Turner and Reber, and the little fellow went home very much improved in appearance.

Dr. W. M. Reber, lost his young sorrel horse on Wednesday morning. He had driven to Lewisburg on the day before, and on his return at night the horse began to show symptoms of illness, which increased until next morning, when it died. It was a fine four year old, and promised to make a splendid animal.

The Thespian Dramatic Association will give an entertainment in the Opera House, some time in December, for the benefit of the Normal School. The following officers were elected last Friday night: President, H. E. Smith, Esq; Vice President, J. S. Phillips; Secretary, William Conner; Treasurer, Clayton Dreher; Stage Manager, E. Jacoby; Business Agent, Guy Jacoby.

The bloods at the Continental engine house had a free flow of lager it is that place just previous to the election, and they all agreed that for a radical beverage and coming from a party that professes to be the best friend of temperance it went down smoothly. It shows that in an emergency these fierce sticklers for abstemiousness and moral influence can stoop pretty low to obtain votes.—*Danville Intelligencer.*

Moths will work in carpets in rooms that are kept warm in the winter as well as in the summer. A sure method of removing the pests is to pour strong alum water on the floor to the distance of half a yard around the edges before laying the carpets. Then once or twice during the season sprinkle dry salt over the carpet before sweeping. Insects do not like salt and sufficient adheres to the carpet to prevent their alighting upon it.

INFANTICIDE.

A MOTHER THROWS HER INFANT INTO A CESS-POOL.

On Wednesday morning last, between the hours of ten and eleven o'clock, Esq. Brower was called upon to hold an inquest on the body of a new-born child found in the cess-pool of an out-house on the premises of John Johns, in Scott town, on Third street. He summoned a jury, consisting of M. F. Eyerly, B. F. Zarr, M. C. Woodward, C. M. Brown, Joseph Sharpless, and M. P. Lutz, and proceeded to the spot, where they viewed the remains. At three o'clock in the afternoon an inquest was held, where witnesses were examined and the facts as adduced, or so much as is fit for publication, are as follows: A girl aged about 18 years, calling herself Anna Given, came to the house of Augustus Grove, in Scott-town, on Oct. 9th, said she was poor and an orphan, and had come from the Schuylkill county poor house last May, and asked to be taken in, which request Mrs. Grove complied with. The week after the fair she went to Mr. Henry Rosenstock's to live, but remained there only five days when she returned to Mr. Grove's. On Wednesday morning, between 8 and 9 o'clock, she went to the outhouse of John Johns a neighbor of Grove's, and was there delivered of a child, which she threw into the cesspool. She then went out and procured a broom, and intent upon the death of the little innocent, pressed it down in the filth with the broom handle. Some of the neighbors saw this, and rushing to the rescue, the child was taken out with a garden hoe, removed to the house, and attempts made to revive it, but in vain. It was dead. Dr. J. B. McKelvy testified that he had seen the body, and that it had the appearance of a full-time child; that there were finger-marks on the throat, and that it might have been choked. Dr. W. M. Reber also testified that the child had the appearance of having been born alive. He saw finger-marks on its neck, a mark on the left arm, and a scratch on the breast. He saw the girl lying in bed. She said she had given birth to a child. After hearing a number of witnesses, the Coroner's Jury came to the conclusion "That the said Anna Given then and there feloniously killed and murdered the said female infant child, against the peace and dignity of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania."

The body of the child was taken charge of by the Overseers of the Poor, and buried. The mother has been arrested, and will be cared for by the Poor Overseers until she is able to get out, when she will be committed to await her trial.

The advertisement of W. P. Jones & Co., of Catawissa will be found in another column. These men are energetic, first class business men, and they offer to the people of the other side of the river inducements that cannot be surpassed in the country. Read over their column, and see what bargains they can give you!

The grocery of J. W. Hendershott in Smoke Town was entered by a burglar on Wednesday night, and robbed of several pairs of boots, some halters, and other articles. The exact loss has not yet been ascertained. It is supposed to be the work of a tramp, who has been seen about there for a few days past.

Although Columbia County did nobly in the recent election and gave unusually large majorities to the successful candidates, Orange township does not deserve much credit as regards the vote for Register and Recorder. The Democrats of that township deserted their ticket and voted almost solidly for the Republican candidate. This sort of business is utterly indefensible and will undoubtedly return to plague those who were responsible for it.

MEARS, (that was Sergeant)—late Vice President of the Democratic Club at Rupert—sends the senior Editor the following telegram—prepaid, or D. H. we don't know which:

RUPERT.

C. B. BROCKWAY. Are you dead or have you gone up Salt River. Good bye.

G. W. MEARS

We are as lively a corpse as you ever saw. The Democratic party was not made to be killed. It may get knocked down once in a while, but always comes up to the scratch smiling. We will go up Salt River whenever Vice President Mears gets that fleet of boats ready.

WANTED—*a square answer to a square question.* Will the editors of the *Republican* assert on their word of honor (if they have any left) that the alleged communications from Millville &c, were genuine letters from the points named, and regularly received from *bona fide* subscribers at the points from which they purport to have been written?

It is suspicious, to say the least that each of the headed communications uses the word "Leader," which did not occur in our editorial. *Rise, and explain.*

ERRATA.—Last week, in announcing the proceedings of the Democratic Senatorial Conference, we stated that Mr. Allen was nominated by receiving the two votes from Lycoming, two from Montour, and one from Columbia, (Mr. McHenry.) We should have stated that the counties voted in alphabetical order, Columbia leading off, Col. Freeze and Mr. McHenry both voting for Mr. Allen, as did Lycoming, Montour and Sullivan. We take pleasure in making the correction in justice to all the conferees, as we wish to misrepresent no member of that body. They did well, and made an excellent nomination.—SUN.

RUNAWAYS.—On Friday last the horses attached to the Millville stage got in a hurry and started from the Lackawanna Depot without a driver, running furiously up Market street and Main to the Exchange hotel where they were stopped by Barkside, hostler at the hotel, before any damage was done. On Monday morning a loaded team belonging to Ellis Bidleman ran down the hill at the upper end of Main street, their driver having left them for a moment. They were stopped at the store of Miller & Son. Nobody hurt.

FARM FOR SALE—Containing 54 acres, in Scott township, one-half mile from Bloomsburg. Good buildings, splendid water, and a first class stone quarry on the premises. Price $5,000

Also one in Fishingcreek township, near Asbury, on Huntingdon creek, containing 165 acres. Good buildings, new house, a heavy stream of spring water on premises. Land in good state of cultivation. 100 acres cleared. Price $8,250, in easy payments. Inquire of

W. J. BUCKALEW,
Real Estate Agent.

The Normal School Benefit Concert by ladies and gentlemen of the town is now fully determined upon. It will take place in the Opera House, which is given gratuitously by the proprietors, on November 25th, Thanksgiving night. At a meeting held last Monday evening, Mr. David Lowenberg was chosen as Business Manager for the occasion, and Geo. E. Elwell as Musical Director. It was determined at the same time that no complimentary tickets should be issued, the object of the concert being to raise money for a public institution, and not for the gratuitous entertainment of friends. No assistance has been asked from the school in this entertainment, for the reason that the object is to show the interest the *Town* feels in the Institution. A few ladies and gentlemen take upon themselves the responsibility of giving the concert. The *People* must manifest their interest by filling every seat in the house. The prices of admission have been fixed at 50, 35 and 25 cents. The programme, which will consist of Choruses, Quartettes, Duette, Solos, and instrumental pieces, will be printed in full next week.

Wanamaker & Brown's advertisement appears in our columns to-day. They are a great and responsible firm. They make up men's and boys clothing and make it right. Their prices are remarkably low, and the wonder is how they can be so low. The best of all is, however, they have but ONE PRICE for each article, and that price all must pay alike. There is no such thing as "jewing" allowed. If you buy there you always know that you are getting your money's worth, and nobody can sell cheaper.

THE SENATORIAL CANVASS.

On Wednesday the canvassers for this senatorial district met at Danville. The canvassers were Judge Hunston Hemphurn, Lycoming, C. G. Barkley, Columbia, A. C. Russel, Montour, and T. A. Dent, of Sullivan. The returns showed a majority for Robert P. Allen over William A. Lyon of 5,599; and over all candidates 5,540.

Where now is our sweet William, and why was he so cruelly slaughtered?

CIGARS IN TIN BOXES.—The commissioner of internal revenue, in reply to a letter received from a collector of internal revenue, announcing the seizure of a quantity of cigars put in tin boxes, says:

"If the cigars in question are packed in tin boxes made wholly of tin, and have the manufacturers' name, and the number of cigars, the district and the state stamped into the tin with a die, but done in such a manner that they will remain permanently and legally impressed thereon, I have to recommend that you release the cigars, and allow them to be sold."

IMPORTANT DECISION.—In a case brought before the Supreme Court from Schuylkill county, Judge Gordon—the other Judges sustaining him—rendered a decision to the following effect;

1. If a national bank takes more than legal interest, it forfeits the entire interest.

2. Usurious interest taken by a national bank may be detalked against the amount sued for by the bank.

3. The Pennsylvania Act of Assembly which limits the time in which usurious interest may be recovered back to six months does not apply to transactions with national banks.

With all the improvements and added beauties of our town, there are still defects that demand immediate attention. Iron street north of Main, is in a disgraceful condition. There are heaps of stone, cinder, ashes, and what-not lying in the road, and the walks are no walks at all. In wet weather the place where the pavement ought to be is almost impassable. The citizens of that portion of the town should take some measures to have the street put in a passable condition before the frosts of winter lock up the ground.

Another nuisance is to be found on Third street below Market, where an old pump and a half-filled cellar oblige foot-passengers to walk in the gutter in order to get by them. The street has been in that condition for a long time and as yet the owner of the property seems to be taking no steps to remove the nuisance. The time may shortly come when forbearance will cease to be a virtue, and notice is hereby given that unless something is done very soon the property owners near there will apply to the Town Council to have the obstructions removed They will not submit to this imposition through another winter.

REVOLUTIONARY RELIC.—We take the following from the Lewisburg *Journal*:

"The other day we were shown by Mr. John Balliet, of this place, a blacksmith's shoeing hammer which deserves a place at the centennial The hammer belonged to Mr. Stephen Balliet, the grandfather of our citizen, and was brought by him from Italy before the Revolutionary war. The hammer has the name of the grandfather engraved on it and the date '1770.' Stephen Balliet settled in Northampton county, Pa., and during the Revolutionary war was a soldier in the American army. This hammer has shoed Gen. Washington's horse many times, and at one time when the army was in the vicinity of Balliet's residence his wife assisted at blacksmithing and put shoes on the noble animal which bore the 'father of his country.' The wife of Stephen Balliet was a Revolutionary pensioner for fifteen years. The hammer is quite an interesting relic."

ABOUT SCHOOL DIRECTORS.

At the Berks county institute Professor Wickersham reminded the school directors of the great work depending on them. He said there were four classes of directors. First. A class who are put in the board to keep things straight, sort of "dead weights." They are put in the board by the people for the purpose of putting on the brakes, to keep the school from progressing too fast. Second. A class who seek a position in school boards for some selfish purpose, who have axes to grind—those who want a school house located in some particular position, or to get some relative into position as a school teacher. They are somewhat of politicians—they smell the contracts from afar. He instanced a place in an adjoining county where the schools languished on this account. Third. A class who want office for the sake of holding offices. Not being able to get offices in other positions, and having a mania for office, they find a place at last in the school boards. They make it a stepping stone for some more lucrative office. Fourth. A large class, who not seeking the office, are chosen for their qualifications for school directors. The last named class was the only one which received the professor's endorsement.

DARING BANK ROBBERY.

Early Wednesday morning, of last week about four o'clock, a gang of professional burglars made a raid on the First National Bank at Pittston. They effected an entrance through the roof of the building, blew open two safes, and carried off a considerable sum of money and a number of valuable bonds amounting in all to nearly $60,000:

Ten bonds of $1,000 each, numbers 1052 to 1061 inclusive, of Lackwanna & Bloomsburg railroad company, second mortgage: three ditto of $500, numbers 1400, 1407, 1770; one of $100 number 1223.

Wilkes Barre bonds, five of $1,000 each, numbers 47 to 51 inclusive, Pittston Seminary bonds—two of $1,000 each numbers 7 and 8: a certificate of stock of the First National Bank of Pittston for 50 shares in the name of B. D. Beyea $20,000 of bonds of the Oxford Iron company, $20,000 in bonds of the Lackawanna & Susquehanna Iron & Coal company.

There are several theories as to the burglars, but no arrests have yet been made.

—JESSE POMEROY'S CASE.—The case of Jesse Pomeroy, the boy murderer, continues to be a very exciting topic in Boston society and politics. A committee of women, which was appointed some days ago to ascertain the opinion of Mr. Rice, since elected governor, on the subject, has reported that he told them that he could not pledge himself upon that or any other question which might restrict him in the conscientious discharge of his duties in the contingencies which might arise, but that "upon general principles he saw no reason why Pomeroy was in any respect different from other criminals, or why he should receive exceptional treatment."

—A woman in San Francisco has sued an omnibus company for $200 damages for being left on the sidewalk for one hour, or thereabouts, the driver having failed to answer her hail, thereby suffering great bodily and mental pain and agony, and being greatly damaged and injured.

A COLD BLOODED MURDER IN BRADFORD COUNTY.

Henry Decker came from Delaware county, N. Y., to Herrick township Bradford county, some two or more years ago, and went to work on the farm of Mr. Overpeck. He said that he had been married and that his wife had run away with another man, while he was in the army. Last spring, after a short acquaintance, he married a woman named Betsey Conover, who lived with her father, William Conover, a few rods below Camptown village. Immediately after his marriage, Decker went to live with his father-in-law. The hastily formed union did not prove an agreeable one, and on Tuesday (the 26th ult.) Decker and his wife agreed to a final parting. Mr Charles Overpeck, to whom Decker was indebted, called for him that evening and took his trunk and tools to his own house, about six miles distant. There were no harsh or recriminating words from Mr. Conover or his daughter, at the parting, which Mr. Overpeck witnessed.

On the 28th ult, Decker went to Camptown, when he appeared perfectly sober. After spending part of the evening at Mr. Cleveland's he went to his father-in-law's kitchen, where he sat and ate an apple, and talked pleasantly.

After sitting a short time he arose, saying that he did not feel very well, and went out He went back to Mr. Cleaveland's took a horse out of his barn, and then hitched it to the roadside fence about twelve rods above Mr. Conover's house.

His wife felt uneasy at his saying that he felt ill, and thinking he might return, opened the door and looked out. Just then he came up and asked her where the "old man" was, saying he wanted to see him on business. She pointed to an adjoining room, and told Decker that her father had gone in there, to bed. He then took up the lamp, placed it on the oven of the kitchen stove, so that the light shone directly upon the bed where the old gentleman lay, unconscious of the horror of his swiftly approaching fate.

Decker walked up to the bedside and roughly shaking the sleeper said: "Wake up, old man! Come get up and be sociable. You never have said any good words to me, let me hear some now!"

Mr Conover, being aroused at the unseasonable hour, replied, "this is no time to be sociable, Henry. I am sure that I have given you no hard words." While speaking he had slightly raised his head from the pillow Decker then pulled down the bed clothes and deliberately shot Mr. Conover with a revolver, the ball entering the left side of the breast. He then turned and went out into the kitchen and holding the revolver to his wife's head, exclaimed "You are a dead woman!" Just at that moment he glanced toward the other room, and as he expressed it, saw "the old man coming for him." He rushed out the door, mounted the horse he had taken from Mr. Cleaveland's and rode away

Mr Conover got out of bed, walked a few steps, and dropped dead at his daughter's feet.

Decker reached Towanda early Friday morning, and going to Esquire Tidd's office, told him that he had committed murder and wanted to be locked up in jail, for he expected to be lynched. Mr. Tidd thinking him a fit subject for the station-house, sent for Police Officer Burns. The latter searched him and found a revolver, which Decker wished to retain, but the officer promptly disarmed him; and, on a warrant being issued by the Justice, committed him to jail.

There cannot be a doubt that Decker deliberately planned to murder both Conover and Mrs. Decker, but was prevented from the commission of the latter crime, by the fear of the father-in-law's intervention. Mr. Conover is spoken of as an excellent citizen, peaceable and friendly. He was over eighty years of age and universally respected by his neighbors.—*Bradford Argus.*

—None of the passengers or crew of the Steamer City of Maco have yet been found. The steamer burned to the water's edge when nearing Galveston.

—The Temperance vote in the State shows 13,244 for Browne, and 12,468 for Pennypacker. The Prohibition vote is larger than Hartranft's majority.

—ACCIDENT.—Thursday afternoon last, says the Canton *Sentinel*, as Mr. Will. D. Tyler, superintendant of the Minnespia House, his sister and Mrs. J. DeMott Tyler were out riding in a carriage, and on returning near the Minnequa House, Mr. Tyler, in leaning forward to adjust the lines that had caught in the gearing, the horse startled, quickly turned, capsizing the carriage and throwing the occupants to the ground. The wounds received by Mr. T. are of serious character, breaking one of his knee caps, injuring his back, and other injuries of a less painful character. The ladies were fortunate in escaping with but slight injuries. The horse and carriage was not injured.

Foreign News.

—The oldest harp in the world is said to be that preserved in the Trinity College, Dublin, which was made in the eleventh century.

—The bed of the river Danube is at some points as dry as a chip, and the stream is supposed to have found a subterraneous channel.

—The discovery of a subterranean forest just below the surface of the bed of the Thames river is attracting a good deal of attention in England. The oak, the alder and the willow are the principal trees found. These retain their vegetable character, but other signs show that the forest belongs to the period of the elk and the red deer in the south of England.

—Mr Smith, whose discoveries at Nineveh have extited so much interest among scholars, will resume his excavations at that point under the direction of the trustees of the British Museum. His work on the "Chaldean Account of Genesis" is in press and will shortly be issued.

—The latest discovery at Pompeii is that of the figure of a woman lighting a fire in the cook stove while her husband is asleep in bed. Nothing of the last arts about that.

—The English language is more spoken than any other of the civilized tongues. Even in Paris, there are few shops where English is not spoken.

—Singapore, Nov. 8.—Colonel Alexander Clarke, governor of the Straits settlement, will go to Perak to-day. Intelligence received here from Penang announces that the Malayans are besieging the British residency at Perak. All the natives rajahs are suspected of complicity in the murder of the late resident minister, Mr Birch. It is reported that the Malayans are preparing for resistance. The Sultan is collecting a considerable force for the purpose of attempting to expel the British from the country.

—EX-Empress Eugenie is lame with rheumatism and uses crutches. Hon. Lyman Tremain, who was recently in Paris, says he dropped into a shop on the Rue de la Prix to purchase a picture of Eugenie which he saw in the window. As the woman delivered it she said. "She is not the fashion in Paris. Nobody wishes her back. Even the negatives of her best photographs are destroyed by order of the government."

For dress goods go Lutz & Sloan's.

This is the weather you want some of I. W. Hartman's Cheap Flannel.

Lutz & Sloan have received their new stock of Furs consisting of Ladies' Alaska, Beaver, Seal, Mink and Sable Sets, Children's Sets, Gents' Collars and Gloves and white, brown and black trimming by the yard. Call and see the largest stock of Furs ever opened in Bloomsburg.

Would you think good Cotton Flannel could be sold for 10 cents? Go to I. W. Hartman's.

Hard times no more. Cheer up boys, procure a genuine Key West or Havana Cigar at Hendershott's Drug Store, and smoke dull care away.

Another new lot of Calicoes and Muslins at Lutz & Sloan's. Appleton "A" Muslin 9 cents by the bolt.

Ladies', Gents', and Children's Underwear at I. W. Hartman's.

1000 Yards of Wool fringes and other dress trimmings at Lutz & Sloan's.

At the Central Tea Store can be found new crop Raisins, Prunes, Sardines, French and Spanish Olives Sapsago Cheese, Thanksgiving brand Mince Meat, choice Cream Cheese and other new goods.

$35.00 worth of Ladies & Gents' coat Bindings at I. W. Hartman's, just received.

FARMERS TAKE NOTICE.

A. Lewis, Huckster, Bloomsburg, will pay the highest price in cash for Calves, Dried Berries and Eggs. Oct. 29-1w*

CALF SHOES AT E. M. KNORRS FOR $2.00 PER PAIR.

Tobacco, Cigars and Confectionery at wholesale, very low, by M. M. Russell.

TOWANDA BOOTS! TOWANDA BOOTS. The best and most reliable for every one to buy. Try them. For sale at McKinney's.

Oysters of fine selection, and Sweet Potatoes at M. M. Russell's.

Mens, Ladies' and Children's woolen Hose at E. M. Knorr's.

Rubber Boots at McKinney's.

FARMERS' ATTENTION.—RUSSEL takes Butter Eggs, Lard and Produce in exchange for goods

Mens Gum Boots, Boys Gum Boots, Ladies, Misses and Children Rubbers at E. M. Knorr's.

Tapestry Bordering, Ingrain Bordering, Mattings, Figured and Plain 35, to 75 cents. Felt and Drugget Crumb Cloths 12-12. A full stock of new styles of Carpetings at H. C. Hartman's Carpet Store. Oct. 29-2w.

Choice variety of Cranberries and Mince Meat at M. M. Russell's.

$3.80 will buy 40 yards Appleton A Muslin at I. W. Hartmans for cash only.

Full assortment of Men's and Boys Clothing and Over Coats sold cheap for ready pay. Call and examine the goods before purchasing, third door below Market Square, Oct. 29-w DANIEL YOCUM.

Button Shoes at E. M Knorr's for $2.75.

All Coal slated and screened before leaving the old established coal yard of C. W. NEAL & BRO. 32tf

Good clean Coal to be had only of C. W. Neal & Bro. 32tf

For $4.00 cash you can get 40 yards of Appleton A. Muslin at Lutz & Sloan's.

If you want a good Ham,
If you want cheap and good Tea,
If you want Coffee—Java or Rio,
If you want good Canned Fruit,
If you want the best Mackerel,
If you want Sugar for the least money,
If you want the best Syrups in town,
If you want good Cigars,
If you want good Tobacco,
If you want anything in the Grocery and Provision line, go to RUSSELL'S, Main street. tf-25

Don't be worried and annoyed with not only a poor quality of Coal but dirty and slaty besides, but buy of C. W. NEAL & BRO. who deal only in the best qualities. 32tf

$2.00 buys a good pair of Ladies Shoes at McKinney's. Call and examine.

HELP TO MOTHERS NURSING INFANTS.—It is a conceded fact that mothers who have the care, anxiety and draught of nursing infants are weak and need the aid of some stregthening tonic to make up the nourishment required for the growth of the child. Ale, porter, and lager beer have often been recommended. Of late, since physicians have become aware that Port Grape Wine produced by Alfred Speer, of Passaic, N. J., is strictly pure they have prescribed it instead of the ale and porter. This wine is principally sough for by mothers who have nursing infants as the best supply medium to be found. The wine is rich in body and not intoxicating but gently stimulating. Druggists generally keep it, and sell it for a dollar a bottle.—*Inquirer.*

C. W. NEAL & BRO., spare no expense to send out nice Coal. 32tf

Wyoming Seminary and Commercial College, Kingston, Luzerne county, Pa., has accommodations for 175 boarders and 200 day scholars. Students received at any time and charged for board from the time of admission. Students prepared for college, teaching and business. Commercial course and telegraphy unsurpassed. Common English studies thoroughly taught. College preparatory course equal to that of any other school. Send for a catalogue and a Commercial Journal to Rev. D. Copeland, Ph. D. Commercial students address Prof. L. L. Sprague.

If you want a first class Farm Wagon,
If you want a Platform Pleasure Wagon,
If you want an Elipsic Spring Wagon,
If you want a Pleasure Wagon,
If you want your Wagon put in good trim,
If you want repairs done good with short notice, Go to J. R. FAUS.

Farmers in want of first class articles of Threshers and Cleaners; also, one and two horse Tread Powers, call on or address J. M. Hulshizer, Light Street, Columbia County, Pa. 3m*

COAL. COAL.

Old Established Coal Yard.

C. W. NEAL & BRO., Wholesale & Retail Dealers in all sizes of the best qualities of Red and White Ash Coal, at the very lowest market rates. Have constantly on hand large stocks of

Domestic,
Cupola,
Blacksmith's Anthracite,
Bituminous,
and Limeburner's Coal.

Especial attention given to the preparation of coal before leaving our yards. Grain and Lumber taken in exchange for coal. Coal delivered to any part of the town at short notice. Orders left at I. W. McKelvy's store, or at our office, will receive prompt attention. Office and Yards at William Neal & Sons' Furnace, East Bloomsburg. Your patronage respectfully solicited.

COAL. [7—tf—25] COAL

From the World's Dispensary Printing Office and Bindery, Buffalo, N. Y., we have received "The People's Common Sense Medical Adviser, in plain English; or, Medicine Simplified," by R. V Pierce, M. D., Counselor-in-chief of the Board of Physicians and Surgeons at the World's Dispensary. Whoever helps humanity in its struggle with its inherent weaknesses and diseases, to *bear* or *cure*, is its benefactor. Ignorance is not only of itself a cause of disease and mortality, but it is the enemy of every effort to cure or mitigate. Nothing will so speedily remove this cause as knowledge (an elementary one at least) of the diseases to which we are heir, as well as those superinduced by our own imprudence. Dr. Pierce has rendered, in our judgment, a benefactor's service, both to the afflicted and to the profession, in his diagnosis of the diseases treated of, and in the presentation of the philosophic principles involved in their cause and removal. He is sparing of remedies, and unduably prescribes such as are safe in unskilled hands. As a book merely of abstract knowledge, it is exceedingly readable and interesting, especially the following subjects:—Cerebral Physiology, Human Temperaments, Pseudo-Hygiene, the Nursing of the Sick, Sleep, Food, Ventilation, etc. In one chapter on another subject, so delicate in its nature that it is shut up beyond the domain of warning to all but physicians, so accursed in its results in modern society, he is most explicit, and alike true to God, to virtue, to life, and to society, shows the truth as presented in the teachings of Scripture,—that life begins with conception—with great force, to which is added faithful warnings.

Price of the Medical Adviser $1.50, sent post-paid. Address the author at Buffalo. —N. Y. *Philadelphia Presbyterian.*

IS IT YOU

Who said that you would like to get such Clothing as City People wear, rather than the *wholesale goods* commonly sold? This will tell you how to do it.

The very large increase of our business allows us to make A STILL LOWER SCALE OF PRICES, AND

You Can Save Enough

in buying a Suit at Oak Hall

TO PAY FOR THE TRIP

from anywhere in this County to the City of Philadelphia, and have a day of sight-seeing besides. Wanamaker & Brown stand by this Statement, and so will you after one trial.

Character of the Goods we sell For Men & Boys.

TO be sure of what we sell we manufacture our goods, some of them in our own building. They are well cut, sewed and finished. They can be relied upon. Storekeepers out of the city misrepresent us when they say they sell our goods, as we do not wholesale, but confine ourselves to retail. We bear no ill-will to any one, and state this only because some dealers sell poor goods as coming from our house. To each of our customers we are responsible for articles bought of us. By our plan of Ticketing the *right* names of the materials on our goods, no one can be misled as to qualities.

How Wanamaker & Brown treat their CUSTOMERS.

THE price in plain figures and *nothing off.* The same price to acquaintances and strangers. To city people and country people equal advantages. With each article sold, a *Guarantee* is given, that the Price is as low as it can be bought anywhere, and that the quality is as represented; also, that the money will be paid back in full, if purchaser within 10 days wishes, for any reason, to return the goods, unworn.

Exactly where the Store is.

THIS is important indeed, because, unprincipled people having stores in Philadelphia, *counterfeit* our signs, cards, advertisements, and stop strangers on the street, with *false directions* about where the store is, so that they may sell their counterfeit goods. There is but one Oak Hall in Philadelphia, it is a large building, the size of four ordinary stores, and is on the Southeast corner of SIXTH—S IXTH—SIXTH—SIXTH—SIXTH—and Market Streets.

Those who cannot come to the City.

WE send patterns of material and prices by mail when requested. Persons can have made-up goods sent by Express, by sending their measure (we furnish easy directions that any one can measure by), and describing color wanted, and price desired. Payment can be made to the Express Co. on receipt of goods, and the privilege of examining them is allowed before paying. Where goods do not please, we will return the money and pay the expressage back to Philadelphia.

You should be sure to see our name on the building and over the door as you enter.

WANAMAKER & BROWN.

GEORGE A. CLARK,

BOOK SELLER AND STATIONER,

Dealer in Law Blanks, Sunday School Libraries, Depository of the Pennsylvania Bible Society,

WINDOW CURTAINS, WALL PAPER, PICTURE FRAMES, REWARD CARDS.

Books and supplies not on hand can be furnished

On Short Notice at the Most Reasonable Rates.

Store in Exchange Hotel Building, Bloomsburg, Pa.

Oct. 8, 1875—

When you go to Philadelphia stop at the Allegheny House, No. 812 and 814 Market street; having been recently renovated. Price only $2 per day. A. BECK, March 19,'75-1y Proprietor.

MARKET REPORTS.

BLOOMSBURG MARKET.

Wheat per bushel	$ 1.25
Rye "	.90
Corn, new, "	.50
Oats, "	.40
Flour per barrel	5.00
Cloverseed	7.00
Flaxseed	1.60
Butter	.30
Eggs	.27
Tallow	.06
Potatoes	.40
Dried Apples	.10
Hams	.16
Sides & Shoulders	.15
Lard per pound	.15
Hay per ton	20.00
Beeswax	.25
Timothy Seed	4.50

QUOTATIONS FOR COAL.

No. 4 on Wharf	$ 4.00 per Ton
No. 5 "	$ 3.75 "
No. 6 "	$ 2.50 "
Blacksmith's Lump on wharf	$ 4.00 " "
Bituminous "	$ 6.00 " "

TOWN AND COUNTRY.

Schenck's Pulmonic syrup for the cure of consumption, coughs and colds.

The great virtue of this medicine is that it ripens the matter and throws it out of the system, purifies the blood, and thus effects a cure.

Schenck's Sea Weed Tonic for the cure of dyspepsia, indigestion, &c.

The Tonic produces a healthy action of the stomach, creating an appetite, forming chyle, and curing the most obstinate cases of indigestion.

Schenck's Mandrake Pills, for the cure of liver complaint, &c.

These Pills are alterative, and produce a healthy action of the liver without the least danger, as they are free from calomel, and yet more efficacious in restoring a healthy action of the liver.

These remedies are a certain cure for consumption as the pulmonic syrup ripens the matter and purifies the blood. The mandrake pills act upon the liver, create a healthy bile, and relieve all diseases of the liver, often a cause of consumption. The sea weed tonic gives tone and strength to the stomach, induces a good digestion, and enables the organs to form good blood, and thus creates a healthy circulation of healthy blood. The combined action of these medicines, as thus explained, will cure every case of consumption, if taken in time and the use of the medicines persevered in.

Dr. Schenck is professionally at his principal office, corner Sixth and Arch sts., Philadelphia, every Monday, where all letters for advice must be addressed.

Take Ayer's Pills for all the purposes of a purgative, for constipation, indigestion, headache, and liver complaint. By universal accord they are the best of all purgatives for family use.

THE BEST PROTECTION.

The best safeguards against epidemic diseases are thorough digestion and firm nerves. It is because they assure the regular performance of the digestive process, and invigorate the nervous system that Hostetter's Stomach Bitters are such a sovereign protective against the influences which beget intermittent maladies and those which directly affect the stomach and bowels. If the nerves are healthy tranquil, the assimilation of food perfect, as they are sure to be under the influence of this standard tonic and nervine, malaria may be defied; and it, in the absence of the most reliable of medical safeguard, the system has fallen a prey to disease of an intermittent or remittent type, the Bitters will, if persisted in, eradicate every vestige of the malady. Biliousness, constipation, and dyspepsia yield with equal certainty to the operation of this potent vegetable alternative.

It is no wonder that invalids lose faith in specifics when so many worthless medicines are advertised for the cure of various diseases, but which, when tried are "found wanting." We have to learn, however, of the first failure of Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry to cure coughs, colds, and pulmonary disease. 50 cents and $1 a bottle, large bottles much the cheaper.

AN IMPORTANT FACT.

The voluntary testimony of thousands establishes beyond all doubt a fact of vital importance to the sick and debilitated, viz, that Hostetter's Stomach Bitters is an absolute specific for remittent and intermittent fever, dyspepsia, constipation, biliousness, mental depression, sleeplessness, chronic diarrhœa, and all diseases of the stomach, liver, and bowels. The unmedicated stimulants usually prescribed in these cases only aggravate the symptoms, instead of removing them. The Bitters on the contrary, act as a corrective and invigorant, without producing the unpleasant and dangerous consequences of the old school practice. The action is mild and soothing to the irritated stomach and bowels, promoting digestion and preventing flatulency, nausea, headache and all intestinal irregularities. A wineglassful before meals greatly assists digestion. The convalescent may use them with great benefit, as a means of restoring strength and cheerfulness.

THE BEST PRINTING OFFICE.

The present is a good opportunity to remind the friends of the paper, and the public generally, that the COLUMBIAN Job PRINTING OFFICE has no superior in this section, and, in some respects, is without an equal. During the last year we have completely renewed our types and made large additions, and it is

Agricultural.

Rye on Fall-Plowed land.

The only objection to fall-plowing is that occasionally heavy rains puddle the soil, whereby much of the benefit of alternate freezing and thawing is lost. This can be remedied by drilling in one bushel of rye per acre late in the fall. Rye is better than wheat for this purpose, as it is less expensive, and, owing to smaller grains, one bushel of rye is equal in seeding to a bushel and a half of wheat. Besides, rye grows stronger than wheat, is less liable to winter-kill, and its matted growth makes a better protection to the soil from washing or packing by rains or snows.

Farmers have noticed that where winter-killed wheat is plowed and sowed with spring grain the crop is nearly always excellent. This shows the advantage of fall-plowing combined with some protection to the surface. But it does not pay to have a crop of wheat thus destroyed while it pays to plow and sow some cheaper grain that will answer the same purpose. There is probably a good deal of loss of ammonia from naked fields in winter and early spring which a growing crop would save. The young rye plowed under in April would form an excelent and well-distributed coating of manure over the field—much more valuable than its probable cost. On land designed for corn or potatoes, the rye could be left to grow till the middle of May, or be pastured by cows, or ewes with young lambs. It is better that the ground should be left as rough as possible after the fall-sowing. Spring feed for cows is often scarce, and two or three acres of young rye, intended for pasture on land designed for summer crops, will be a clear gain at a very trifling expense.—*Country Gentleman.*

Care of Heifers.

Mr. Orcutt, who contributes some excellent items to the Hartford *Courier* thus describes his method of treating heifers and their first calves:

Our position in regard to suckling calves upon young heifers—their first one or two calves say—is that this natural action encourages the mothers in giving milk. The idea may seem novel to some, and then there is a difference in heifers. Some are more "foolish" and sentimental concerning their offspring than others. In breaking a heifer to milk, I am apt to mix in with her calf a good deal, endeavoring to associate myself in the minds of both as a familiar object, so that my little stripping passes as a matter of course among new and bewildering circumstances. As in times of general excitement, shrewd managers are very likely to be found—stripping the public purse. Barring the opinions that may obtain with the selfish and short-sighted against the policy of developing the lacteal secretions in this natural manner—by allowing a heifer to "fuss around with a young calf"—the plan must look quite reasonable. It is certainly a time honored practice among careful farmers, and a good deal of observation and some experience will warrent me in asserting that early indulgence in the cares of maternity is no detriment to the future productiveness of the grown-up cow. Shrewd cow-buyers—milkmen and others, go a picking among the stock that has been bred and fed in the plainest normal farm fashion, preferring to add the extreme themselvei, After three or four years of age, when the milking habit is formed, calves may be "deaconed" with less feeling on the part of the mother. She is used to the hand of man and becomes by habit reconciled to her lot. Your old cow is not a romantic or sentimental animal. I made a visit lately to our eldest cow, Clover, sold last spring. She wouldn't even look at me, or scarcely stop gathering grass long enough to smell of my hand when I lifted her head by the horn. This may not be precisely like refusing to look at her calf, but if you knew the intimacy formerly existing between us, you'd allow it was somewhat like. But this animal never showed much affection for her calves at any time.

Swine Breeding.

The breeder seeks first for animals of good form and good constitution; he looks next to the pedigree—which of their breeds he shall select may depend upon many circumstances, and his taste. For myself I chose Berkshire and I have seen no good cause to regret my choice. I find them hardy, of good form, good mothers yielding excellent meat, and having excellent offal. They mature early, and are large enouth for shipping. With those who seek larger hogs, Poland Cumas are the favorites, while the pure black, oily little Essex on the one hand and the mammoth white Yorkshire on the other have their advocates. Each man must examine and decide for himself. I only suggest that thoroughbreds should in all cases be chosen, and only from well known and responsible breeders can one buy with any degree of surety of receiving that for which he so liberally makes payment. Begin with thoroughbreds, and then keep strictly within the breed. Only thus can satisfactory results be counted on with certainty. Mixed breeds show the traitss and forms of all their ancestors. They will be very uneven in their breeding. Keep strictly within the breed, but not couple near relations. This advice is founded upon the following principle: Every individual has its excellencies and its defects; near relations are likely to have the same excellencies and its defects. By coupling such relations, both exellencies and defects are aggregated and intensified; the defects may be so intensified as to destroy the utility of the produce again. Breed together animals of like character. The produce will be like the parents; they will be even and sure.—*Prof. Jones, of Iowa Agricultural College.*

Cost of Raising Horses.

The Agricultural Department, having made inquiries as to the cost of raising horses in each of the various States, reports as follows: IN the Middle States, the maximum cost of wintering horses is $48 per head in New Jersey; next in order stands Delaware, $43; New York, $37; and Pennsylvania, $36. Delaware farmers, last year, received the highest average price for hay, $20 per ton; and those of New York the lowest, $13.10. New York received the maximum price for corn, ninety-three cents per bushel; and Delaware the minimum, seventy cents. The price of oats ranged from fifty-two cents in Delaware, to sixty in New Jersey. Averages of Eastern States were as follows: Maine, $27; New Hampshire, $37; Vermont, $38; Massachusetts, $45; Rhode Island, $48; Connecticut, $45.

West of the Mississippi, the average cost of wintering ranges from $9 in Kansas, to $28 in Minnesota. Iowa averaged $16; Missouri, $12; and Nebraska, $13. Farm prices of hay vary from $3.86 in Kansas, to $12.05 in Missouri. The cheaper hay of Kansas and Nebraska is mostly made from the wild grasses of the prairies. Corn ranges from forty-three cents per bushel in Iowa, to fifty-three cents in Kansas.

It is a good plan for all fruit growers to apply lime freely in their orchards every two or three years. A half bushel to each tree, or one hundred bushels broadcast per acre, will suffice.

Young Folks.

THE DOVE MAIDEN.

A CATSKILL FAIRY TALE

(*Continued.*)

A long time passed, and the dove child appeared to have grown quite content with her new life. She never tried to find the chain which Otto had concealed so cleverly. One day she paused in the meadow, and the other dove hovered down to alight on her hand. She received it with delight, cooing over it in her own tongue, just as if she had never learned another language.

Otto found them talking together, and bade her catch the dove; but this she would not do, so the bird flew above the boy's reach.

"If it comes again I will shoot it with a gun," cried Otto, shaking his fist angrily.

Then the dove child wept, and told her mate what the naughty boy had said; and the dove went away, not daring to return. The little girl begged Otto to restore her chain.

"No, indeed," said he. "Your father must be a great king or prince, from your appearance. When he comes to take you away in a gilded chariot drawn by splendid horses, he must give me ten chests of silver to make me rich. Then he may have you, and the chain also."

The dove child looked at him sadly.

"You seem to care more for money already than your own good."

"I wish to have my own way," cried Otto. "Yes, and I will have it always."

She ran to Aunt Katrine, who always petted and soothed her, entreating her with many tears to find the chain which Otto had concealed so long ago.

"What strange enchantment binds you, poor child?" asked the good woman, hoping to hear a story of magic. The stranger only shook her head sorrowfully, and looked away into the clear sky where the other dove had flown. After this she grew discontented and unhappy. Often would she watch for her mate, but the other never dared to appear, for fear Otto's bullet should pierce its tender breast.

Aunt Katrine decided to find the chain and release the child, whatever the result might be. She was an amiable old lady, and she rather dreaded Otto's ill temper, so she asked him nothing about the matter, because she feared he would only hide the chain somewhere else. Besides, he was already growing to be a fall, stout lad, and would soon become master of the house. Accordingly, she chose an hour when the banking and sweeping were done for the day, the children away at school, and, putting on her spectacles, deliberately began the search.

First she examined the chamber where Otto slept, but there she found nothing besides a few playthings. Then she remembered that the boy came down the ladder from the attic after he had run away with the chain on the day when the dove child was found; so up the creaking ladder went Aunt Katrine, and it was not long before she placed her hand directly on the chain as it lay coiled up snugly on the beam behind the bird trap. She returned to the kitchen with the treasure, and, seating herself by the open window, admired the delicate chain, polishing the jewels on her sleeve the while, just to make them sparkle and glitter.

A tiny black dwarf crept through the window like a spider, and perched on the back of Aunt Katrine's chair, without her being aware of his presence. The dwarf nodded and chuckled as he peered over her shoulder. After awhile he drew a bit of folded paper from his girdle, which grew in size to a large fan, ornamented with strange figures and smelling of sweet perfume, and began gently to fan Aunt Katrine. The perfume, was thus wafted from the paper, and presently she bobbed her head twice, and sank back in the chair fast asleep. Oh dear! she had done more harm than good, with the best intentions. Down hopped the dwarf to the floor, and snatched the chain from her lap. She opened her heavy eyes just as he reached the door, where he took the chain in his mouth; then wings unfolded from his sides, and he flew away in the shape of the large black hawk which had first pursued the doves.

There was no end of mischief done. Aunt Katrine wrung her hands over her folly in taking the chain from the safe hiding-place; and now some evil fairy had made off with it.

The children were crossing the meadow at that moment.

"See the hawk up yonder with something in its mouth," said Sophia.

"It must be a frog or a snake," returned Otto, not dreaming that the precious chain was gone.

Aunt Katrine said not a word, like the cowardly old body she was. What was the use? Otto would sulk for a month, and the dove child weep herself to death to think that she could never be restored to her own people, wherever they might be.

Now the hawk was a wicked fairy, Skimp by name, who felt malace toward every one. When the fairy king's third wife died, leaving him an interesting widower, Skimp expected to be asked to marry him. Instead of that he chose her young maid of honor; and Skimp's temper was soured, so she went about in many shapes, not only tormenting the other fairies, but any chance mortal besides. In this way she made the acquaintance of all the giants and hobgoblins in the universe.

"Before I had the chain where it can not easily be found, I must do a trifle more mischief," she thought, and paused near a great city, where the smoke could be seen curling up from the chimneys, and the church spires were outnumbered by the masts of the shipping in the harbor. Here she changed her hawk dress to the costume of a country girl; a broad hat shaded a rosy, innocent face; she carried herself shyly and awkwardly; and no one could have believed that the simple lasse was shrewd, wicked Skimp, so perfect was her disguise.

She entered a dingy building where young men were busy counting money and writing in books. She wished to see their master the broker, and soon she was showing the wonderful chain, which she declared she desired to sell. Of course the broker wanted it; he would give his head for the diamond clasp alone; but he did not say so—oh no; he only shut one eye, and sighed that he could not offer more than two gold pieces for it—such a trifle! Skimp had been inside his brain, and whisked around twice to discover his thoughts, although she seemed to stand opposite all the while, a simple country girl.

"I will take twenty gold pieces," she said, slyly.

The broker shook his head in horror; he would give four gold pieces, and no more Then the fairy led the greedy broker a merry dance. Twice she gathered up the chain and went out the door, prepared to leave without completing the bargain, and twice the broker called her back, adding another coin to the pile on the counter. Finally he paid the full sum, pretending to shed tears at his own folly; and all the clerks paused, with quills behind their ears, to cry also, because their great employer did.

[*To be continued.*]

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BLOOMSBURG, JUNE 18, 1875.

RAIL ROAD TIME TABLES

PHILADELPHIA AND READING ROAD

ARRANGEMENT OF PASSENGER TRAINS.

MAY 31, 1875.

TRAINS LEAVE RUPERT AS FOLLOWS (SUNDAY EXCEPTED

For New York, Philadelphia, Reading, Pottsville Tamaqua, &c., 11,38 a. m

For Catawissa, 11,38 a. m. and 7,06 p. m.

For Williamsport, 6,20 a. m. and 4,06 p. m.

TRAINS FOR RUPERT LEAVE AS FOLLOWS, (SUNDAY EXCEPTED.)

Leave New York, 9,15 a. m.

Leave Philadelphia, 9,15 a. m.

Leave Reading, 11,5 a. m., Pottsville, 12,10 p. m and Tamaqua, 1,30 p. m.

Leave Catawissa, 6,20 a. m. and 4,00 p. m.

Leave Williamsport, 9,20 a. m. and 8,00 p. m.

Passengers to and from and Philadelphia go through without change of cars.

J. E. WOOTEN,

May 8, 1874—tf. General Superintendent.

DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN RAILROAD.

BLOOMSBURG DIVISION.

Time-Table No. 28, Takes effect at 4:00 A. M THURSDAY, DECEMBER 10, 1874.

NORTH.			STATIONS.	SOUTH.		
p.m.	p.m.	p.m.		a.m.	p.m.	p.m.
12 35	8 35	5 40	.....Scranton.....	10 10	2 20	6 30
12 31	8 30	5 40	.....Bellevue.....	10 14	2 26	6 33
12 1	8 23	5 8	.....Taylorville.....	10 19	2 33	6 41
11 48	8 13	1 25	.....Lackawanna.....	10 17	2 41	6 50
11 41	8 05	1 16	.....Throop.....	10 25	2 51	7 00
11 29	7 52	1 13	.....West Pittston.....	10 29	2 55	7 04
11 19	7 53	1 05	.....Wyoming.....	10 34	3 01	7 11
11 11	7 48	12 60	.....Mainby.....	10 38	3 06	7 16
10 45	7 30	12 31	.....Kingston.....	10 45	3 15	7 25
8 25	7 55	12 40	.....Kingston.....	10 50	3 20	7 35
8 17	7 50	12 41	.....Plymouth June..	10 55	3 28	7 45
8 12	7 25	12 26	.....Plymouth.....	11 00	3 37	7 50
8 05	7 19	12 2	.....	11 09	3 46	7 58
8 00	7 15	12 08	.....Nanticoke.....	11 19	3 49	8 12
7 46	7 5	12 15	.....Hunlock's creek	11 18	3 57	8 15
7 36	6 50	12 01	.....Shickshinny.....	11 32	4 15	8 25
7 06	6 35	11 40	.....Hick's Ferry.....	11 46	4 21	8 51
6 57	6 28	11 30	.....Beach Haven.....	11 53	4 28	9 15
6 46	6 20	11 21	.....Berwick.....	12 1	4 36	9 01
6 32	6 08	11 07	.....Briar Creek.....	12 18	4 46	9 12
6 27	6 03	11 17	.....Willow Grove.....	12 12	4 50	7 18
6 20	5 63	11 11	.....Lime Ridge.....	12 17	4 56	7 25
6 06	5 53	11 02	.....Espy.....	12 26	5 05	7 38
5 58	5 46	10 55	.....Bloomsburg.....	12 32	5 12	7 47
5 51	5 40	10 48	.....Rupert.....	12 37	5 18	7 55
5 44	5 34	10 43	Catawissa Bridge,	12 42	5 24	8 02
5 40	5 29	10 40	.....Cleara's Switch..	12 45	5 30	8 06
5 15	5 12	10 22	.....Danville.....	1 05	5 48	8 26
5 01	5 02	10 12	.....Chulasky.....	1 11	5 58	8 48
4 55	4 57	10 08	.....Catawissa.....	1 14	6 03	8 55
4 50	4 49	9 5	.....Northumberland.	1 35	6 20	9 20
a.m.	p.m.	a.m.		p.m.	p.m.	a.m.

DAVID T. BOUND, Supt.

Superintendent's Office, Kingston, March 5, 1874.

NORTHERN CENTRAL RAILWAY COMPANY.

On and after November 20th, 1873, trains will leave SUNBURY as follows:

NORTHWARD.

Erie Mail 5.20 a. m., arrive Elmira.....11.50 a. m
" Canandaigua... 3.35 p. m.
" Rochester..... 5.15 "
" Niagara..... 9.40 "

Renovo accommodation 11.10 a. m. arrive Williamsport 12.55 p. m.

Elmira Mail 4.15 a. m., arrive Elmira 10.20 a. m.

Buffalo Express 7.15 a. m. arrive Buffalo 8.50 a. m.

SOUTHWARD.

Buffalo Express 2.50 a. m. arrive Harrisburg 4.50 a. m
" Baltimore 8.40 "

Elmira Mail 11.15 a. m., arrive Harrisburg 1.50 p. m
" Washington 10.20 "
" Baltimore 6.30 "
" Washington 8.30 "

Harrisburg accommodation 8.40 p. m. arrive Harrisburg 10.50 p. m.
arrive Baltimore 2.25 a. m.
" Washington 6.15 "

Erie Mail 12.55 a. m. arrive Harrisburg 3.05 a. m.
" Baltimore 8.10 "
" Washington 10.25 "

All daily except Sunday.

D. M. BOYD, Jr., General Passenger Agent;
A. J. CASSATT, General Manager

PENNSYLVANIA RAIL ROAD.

Philadelphia & Erie R. R. Division.

SUMMER TIME TABLE.

ON and after SUNDAY, MAY 23d, 1875, the trains on the Philadelphia & Erie Rail Road Divison will run as follows:

WESTWARD.

FAST LINE leaves	New York			9 25 a. m
" " "	Philadelphia			12,55 p. m
" " "	Baltimore			1,30 p. m
" " "	Harrisburg			5,00 p. m
" " arr. at	Williamsport			8,05 p. m
" " "	Lock Haven			10,20 p. m
" " "	Bellefonte			11,56 p. m
ERIE MAIL leaves	New York			8,20 p. m
" " "	Philadelphia			11,55 p. m
" " "	Harrisburg			4,25 a. m
" " "	Williamsport			8